

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

At 140, Chapoo Road, Shanghai, on the 5th September, 1900, the wife of T. P. BARTISTA, of twins, sons.

On the 7th September, at 6, Quinsan Road, Shanghai, the wife of G. L. WILLOUGHBY, of a son.

On the 10th September, at "Dunnottar," the Peak, the wife of ARNOLD FUCHS, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 5th September, at Hongkong, HERMANN LANDSKY to ADELE SCHONEMANN.

On the 10th September, 1900, at H.B.M. Consulate and afterwards at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, CHARLES HENRY LAMMERT, of Hongkong, to ALICE, youngest daughter of T. WEATHERSTON, of Chinkiang. (No cards.)

DEATHS.

On the 21st August, 1900, at H.B.M. Legation, Peking, of scarlet fever, MURRAY KER, aged one year and nine months.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 7th September, 1900, JOHN THOMPSON WILSON, aged 56 years.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 7th August arrived, per M. M. steamer *Indus*, on the 10th September (34 days); the American mail of the 11th August arrived, per P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, on the 11th September (31 days); and the Canadian mail of the 20th August arrived, per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan*, on the 11th September (22 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The news of the week about the Chinese crisis will be found in the telegrams from our correspondents on p. 201.

Sir Walter Hillier arrived at Tientsin on the 24th ult.

It is reported from Tientsin that Major-General Wogack is very ill indeed. His case is said to be desperate.

On the 10th instant 600 Japanese marines were landed in Shanghai, making the fourth nationality represented at the port.

The rice captured by the Japanese troops in China is said to be sufficient to feed a Division for a year and a half.

The Straits Government Notification whereby Sydney, New South Wales, was declared an infected port on account of plague has been rescinded.

Commander David Beatty, D.S.O., of the *Barfleur*, who was wounded at Tientsin and invalided home, was due at Liverpool on the 12th via New York.

A rumour, arising we know not how, was current among the Chinese of Hongkong on the 10th inst. to the effect that H. E. Li Hung-chang had died at Shanghai.

According to German official news from Yokohama the condition of Commander Lans of the *Illis* has improved greatly; he will be able to return again to active service.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee arrived with his staff at Singapore on the 12th inst. by the *Sachsen* and left on the following day for Hongkong, where he is expected early on the 18th inst.

The Australian Naval Brigade, from Victoria and New South Wales, left Shanghai by the *Salamis* on the 6th instant for Taku, where they will take over the garrison duty of the North-West Fort.

A steamer arriving at Shanghai reported that last week the following British ships were on the Yangtze:—*Wallaroo* at Kiukiang, *Daphne* at Wuhu, *Hermione* at Nanking, and *Rosario* at Chinkiang.

Reports have come down of looting by the relieving troops in Peking as in the case of the capture of Tientsin native city. But, as then, the looting seems to have been commenced by the lower class natives.

It was announced from Shanghai on the 12th inst. that the Empress Dowager had reached Hsingchou, near Taiyuanfu, Shansi. Yung Lu joined the Empress Dowager previously at Tatung, Shansi.

Commander Usedom, of H.I.G.M.S. *Hertha*, is reported to have been attached to the staff of Count von Waldersee, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied troops. Captain Derzewski has been appointed commander of the *Hertha*.

The *Japan Herald* understands that Japan is contemplating the contracting of another loan, this time of twenty million pounds sterling, of which a portion is to be raised in Japan and the other more considerable portion abroad.

A correspondent writes to the *N.-C. Daily News* drawing attention to the fact that the Indian troops at Shanghai are encamped in a malarial and unhealthy spot and to the rumour that 200 of them are already sick. He calls for their removal to a higher and more desirable spot.

H.E. Li Hung-chang is, according to latest arrangements, to leave Shanghai to-day (15th inst.) for the north, his intention being to join Prince Ching, who arrived at Peking on the 3rd inst. and open peace negotiations with the Powers.

The mixed punitive expedition drawn from the allied forces at Peking left that city and proceeded in a south-westerly direction, toward Paotingfu, on the 7th instant. According to native reports this week the Chinese have no less than 30,000 troops and Boxers combined at Paotingfu.

The Telegraph Companies issued the following Express on Monday afternoon:—"Owing to the interruption of one of the Shanghai cables near Woosung there is very considerable delay on telegrams from the North. We expect the restoration of this cable at any moment. A cable has been laid and is now open between Chefoo and Weihaiwei."

The transport arrivals in Hongkong from the south during the week were:—*Mohawk* (8th), *St. Andrew* (9th), *Nuddea*, *Warora*, and *Jelunga* (12th), *Nawab* and *Ashruf* (13th). The departures for the north were *Mohawk* (11th), *St. Andrew* (13th). H.M.S. *Protector* arrived from the South Australian station on the 9th, and the *Glengyle*, with guns and mountings, etc., from London on the 10th.

The Imperial Bank of China, as will be seen from an advertisement appearing in another column, announces that a quantity of its unissued notes have been stolen by the "rebels" at Peking, and cautions the public against having anything to do with the Bank's Notes payable at its office at Peking in Ching Ping Tsu Yin currency, as it accepts no responsibility for the stolen notes. The numbers will be advertised as soon as possible.

By the end of last week the British and Japanese guards who had been patrolling Kulangsu had been withdrawn, and Amoy put under the protection of Chinese troops. These were withdrawn on Sunday last to the native city and peace was fully restored. The last reports from Amoy shows that the war-ships in the harbour were H.M.S. *Isis*, U.S.S. *Castine*, French *Décidé*, Japanese *Idzumi*, *Tsukushi*, *Takao*, and *Takachiho*.

A Shanghai native paper in a letter from its correspondent at Hankow says:—"The Society men are troublesome. The Viceroy and Governor are aware that their military force is insufficient. Recently the Governor has in a telegraphic despatch to the commandant at Siangyang, 220 English miles on the North-west, asked for one thousand soldiers to come as quickly as possible. The Provincial General stationed there at once ordered two regiments to set out for Hankow."

The Chinese Feast of Lanterns was celebrated quietly in Hongkong on the 8th inst. In view of the unsettled state of affairs in China the procession of the Fiery Dragon, which invariably creates considerable disturbance in the streets, was prohibited. Some of the Wanchai coolies threatened to defy the authorities and to have their procession, but when the time came they thought better of it and remained quietly at home. The knowledge that the powers that be were fully prepared to enforce obedience was no doubt responsible for this.

OUR TASK IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 11th September.)

The suggestion that we made a short time ago, that Great Britain should not hesitate to send out to China with full powers the very ablest of her sons, has not lost its force through the current of recent events; rather, we should say, it has been considerably strengthened. We have not a word to say against Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD, but Sir CLAUDE's powers for good have been very seriously compromised by the persistent manner in which all his recommendations have been treated by Lord SALISBURY, who has not hesitated on every occasion, when they contravened the Prime Minister's private views, to set aside the advice of his Minister in deference to the interested assertions of the Chinese Minister at Portland Place. It is no new phenomenon, older even than the BURLINGAME Mission itself, that the most reactionary of governments on the face of the earth should desire to find itself represented in London by an agent asserting himself as the friend of the most progressive measures; but it is well to remember that hitherto not only have these declared sentiments borne but little fruit, but in each case have been the actual precursors of some deed even darker than usual. Those in China who had carefully watched the progress of the present Minister, and carefully noted his words when on tour through the provinces, did not fail to sound the warning note; but, as none are so blind as those who do not desire to see, their words passed unheeded by the crowd, who, mistaking wishes for facts, were willing to accept at the word of its clever representative these flowery promises of an amendment never intended to go further than mere words. As in the former case, of a BURLINGAME these cheap words of world-wide benevolence ended in the massacre of Tientsin and a general uprising, prevented by mere accident from becoming universal; so in the present the shoddy speeches of the Minister were followed by the most diabolical plot of modern times—aiming at nothing less than the murder of all the Ministers at Peking and the slaughter of every foreign resident. These facts are not denied even by the would-be perpetrators themselves, and yet in the face of these undeniable facts we find more than one government not only prepared to treat with the actual perpetrators, but desirous of inducing the others to condescend to an equally purposeless act of self-annihilation. Yet perhaps we are wrong in denominating the proposal as purposeless. Russia is not given to act in this magnanimous manner, unless some set purpose be in view, and we are justified from the past in concluding that the very unseemly surrender which would withdraw from Peking the troops only arrived in time and after severe loss to prevent a horrible massacre was dictated by motives far otherwise than mere benevolence. These are some of the circumstances that show the necessity of a strong and capable representative on the spot, and which require a power of grasp and administration not inferior to what has been shown feasible in Egypt and South Africa. The task in China, even more than in Egypt, is not only one needing a capacity for dealing with the situation as concerns China itself, but is complicated by the very different views exhibited by the European states, and must be attacked by some one with a profound knowledge of the inner workings of European politics. At the moment, it is true, all repudiate, and doubtless conscientiously, the idea of annexation in any shape or form; but unfortunately ideas differ as to what is and what is not to be

considered as annexation. So also the modern phrase "sphere of influence" has very different interpretations as rendered by one or the other. It will, however, be on apparently minor topics that most discussions will take place, many of which will be subjects that have to be settled on the moment before time is afforded for reference to Europe. On the whole the task will be one needing not only the local knowledge which residence in China can alone supply, but that infinitely more delicate and shaded perception of future effects only to be acquired from a close and intimate touch with current events and tendencies at the chief centres of political life. It is daily becoming more evident that the Foreign Office has not the necessary grasp of the situation; and has permitted the old traditional fallacies to warp its judgment in the present crisis. Had it any success to show for the past, it might have pleaded its former prestige; but, as a fact, it has been steadily and surely retrograding. What by force of arms it gained in 1860 by the weakness of its diplomacy it has since lost; and England, as far as her personal influence in China is concerned, at the instant may be said to rank very low among the Powers. The whole course of policy inaugurated by Lord ELGIN has been a bitter mistake, and to the persistency with which our Foreign Office has followed his errors must be attributed its present want of success. Only a strong man can inaugurate a new policy; and by a strong man we imply not merely a strong personality, but a man possessed of the weight that position and previous success can give. The situation is serious on the one hand, but on the other the rewards of success are great—sufficiently great to be worthy the ambition of our noblest and wisest.

THE TWO POLICIES IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 10th September.)

In the absence of a definite assurance that Great Britain has no intention of joining in the policy of scuttle and back down initiated by Russia, the telegraphic announcement that the Fourth Indian Brigade has been ordered to proceed to China is certainly comforting. The idea that when the Powers had delivered the beleaguered foreigners from their hazardous confinement in Peking, they had accomplished all or even the main business for which they had been despatched was one that could hardly be entertained by any self-respecting State. The siege of the Legations by fanatic Boxers, assisted by Imperial troops and openly encouraged by the Chinese officials, was assuredly an unparalleled crime against international law, but it is only an item in the indictment against the Manchu Government of China. They have been convicted of a design to extirpate all the foreigners in China by murder and violence, the same to be carried out in a coldblooded and cowardly manner by the deluded and ignorant Boxers, poor tools of the base and brutal mandarins. The same Government are responsible for the bloodshed involved in the capture of the Taku Forts, for the fighting at Tientsin, and for the armed opposition to the advance of the Allies on to Peking. They have caused the enormous outlay attending the despatch of foreign troops from Europe, India and America to China, and are responsible for a dislocation of trade on a gigantic scale and a tremendous pecuniary loss in consequence. They stand convicted of the dastardly murder of at least 59 missionaries, of the infliction of torture and sufferings of various kinds on many more, and they are responsible for some 80 or 100 more missing or overdue. It is almost in-

credible that, with such a reckoning against them, any Power could be found to propose even to consider any terms until the officials primarily responsible for these injuries and outrages had been first secured. It may be urged that as civilised States we should not, now the Ministers have been rescued, seek for vengeance, but as exponents of the Christian religion we should show our superiority to the heathen in forgiving these trespasses against us. We do not feel quite sure that even the friends of the martyred missionaries would, in actual practice, go quite so far as that; but whatever they may be we are not, disposed to deal in sentiment. We do not want vengeance, as it is understood in China, where it would mean the wiping out of a host of more or less ignorant coolies, who may yet be in the main deserving of what they get; but we sternly demand justice, that justice which in like circumstances we should expect to be meted out to us. We want the promoters of the murder, outrage, and torture of foreigners to be hunted down, regardless of their rank or position and awarded punishment fitting for such crimes. We desire to have an end made of the Government that could originate, sanction, and aid the perpetration of such atrocities. We insist upon guarantees against the repetition of such enormities, and provision made for the safety of peaceable foreigners in China. We demand an indemnity to cover all losses and the expenses of the war and the payment of all old outstanding claims. We claim as an olden right under the Treaties the proper observance of the stipulation of those Treaties. We should also require the just administration of the fiscal service and the abolition of the corrupt system of collecting taxes which converts them into impossible barriers to our trade and restricts it to limited areas.

All this we want and it was generally supposed we meant to have it. But how is it possible to secure the most elementary of these desires from China, if at the very outset it be seen that we are divided and dubious? Any weakness in dealing with Orientals is invariably construed by them as a confession of defeat. We shall have enough trouble to ring from the so-called Government the justice we seek without putting a weapon into their hands with which to flog or deride us. Even now the Chinese journals and the teashops are doing their best to explain away our victories and to convert them into defeats. One paper stated, only the other day, that the allies had about twenty thousand men killed and drowned at Yangtsun; and, when the continued advance on Peking had to be admitted, informed its readers that a few of the foreign troops had been suffered to proceed to the capital to escort the Ministers and their staffs to Tientsin. The Chinese are naturally ingenious, and in no direction more so than in the invention of excuses for their own shortcomings. If this is the sort of misrepresentations they are guilty of in the presence of actual facts, what sort of statements would they be likely to foist on the people if the foreigners voluntarily vacated Peking? They would be depicted as running away, as having been vanquished by the prowess of the invincible troops of the Son of Heaven, and much more in the same strain. The people would really believe these fables, and would regard all foreigners as only worthy of contempt, and residence in any part of the Central Kingdom would become practically unbearable until after another unmistakable drubbing had been administered to the vain sons of Han. To scuttle now, or to consent to make terms before the Government, or those

who are supposed to represent it, can be wrought to book for their crimes, would be simply fatal to foreign prestige and would unquestionably result in the long postponement of a settlement of all pending questions, while it would ultimately involve us in a more serious struggle for supremacy in Eastern Asia. It may suit Russia to put off the evil day in the hope that she may arrange matters amiably with China and thus save her railways and maintain her interests in Manchuria. It may suit France because she is bound hand and foot to the Northern Colossus, whose wishes she has no option but to echo; and it may for the moment suit the United States, whose political parties are now looking eagerly for a new policy; no matter at whose or at what cost. But it will not suit Great Britain, who has, we believe, determined to see the matter through; and it will hardly, we fancy, fall in with the views of Germany, whose Ambassador's blood still cries from the ground for the vengeance which his Imperial Master has solemnly vowed in the face of Europe shall be exacted from the cowardly assassins.

THE SITUATION.

(Daily Press, 12th September.)

"No news" accurately summed up the state of affairs during the first half of the present, and with cable-difficulties and bad weather prevailing we have had to content ourselves with conjectures and unsupported rumours. In the south nothing has come out of the excitement which prevails generally at times of big Chinese festivals. Even in Canton nothing but a false alarm on Shameen, described in our correspondent's letter yesterday, occurred to break the quiet of the neighbourhood. LI HUNG-CHANG's deputy, TAY SOW, has so far succeeded admirably in maintaining the discipline which Li himself established in Canton and the surrounding district. The departure of some of the more dangerous troops for the north no doubt contributed to make the task of keeping the peace easier, but the Cantonese appear to have been chastened during the term of office in their midst of the new Viceroy of Chihli and to have learnt to keep their volatile spirits in check. At Amoy, where an extremely difficult position threatened to arise, calm once more reigns and trade is beginning to revive. Whether the recent scare was, as the European and Chinese residents believe, actually manufactured by the Japanese, or whether, as the Japanese themselves claim, there was a serious anti-Japanese agitation in progress, it is not possible to decide at present. In the heat of the moment accusations were rife and evidence hard to obtain. The Japanese ultimately adopted the sensible course of detaining the troops in Formosa which they had intended to transport to Amoy, and the international significance of the episode is at an end. From Shanghai up to yesterday no intelligence was forthcoming since the announcement of LI HUNG-CHANG's intended departure for the north by the *Anping*. The garrisoning of the Settlements by European troops has been carried on with far less friction than at first seemed probable, and we hear nothing to indicate that the Chinese merchants' anticipations have been realized of the paralysis of local trade in consequence of the effect of this landing of troops on the minds of the natives. The European troops are now reinforced by 600-Japanese marines, and Shanghai wears a very military aspect.

In the north the main interest is centred in the action of the foreign governments

with regard to the withdrawal of troops from Peking, and we have therefore been looking rather for news from London than for what may come to us via Shanghai. The telegram which we publish to-day from our London correspondent will, therefore, be read with interest. It is true that the intelligence which it brings is not yet officially confirmed, but on the face of it the report looks to have the stamp of truth. Italy has throughout the present difficulties in China maintained an attitude worthy of high commendation, and the plan now proposed as far as it goes, offers an acceptable solution. Many will, of course, cavil at the selection of LI HUNG-CHANG as a negotiator, but it cannot be forgotten that he will carry enormous weight in China, outside the circle of murderous reactionaries and their deluded followers, and that during the events of the last few months he has, for all his past reputation, kept faith with the Powers and freed them from serious difficulties in the south. We may be unwilling to trust him farther than we can see, but in intellect and in acquaintance with European modes of thought, he stands above his fellows. His loyalty to the DOWAGER EMPRESS is an obstacle to his ready acceptance by the Allies, but the fact remains that there is no one to take his place. Prince CHING has been reported ill and unwilling to act. He is, like Li, an old man and he has been subjected to a great strain and, moreover, to personal danger in Peking. But his patriotism is undoubted and his reluctance may be overcome if pressure be brought to bear. The Chinese proposals to make YUNG LU and HSU TUNG members of the negotiating body may, of course, be set aside as mere attempts at "bluff." The reported Italian proposals go on to make the evacuation of Peking conditional on the signing of the peace preliminaries. This is only reasonable, but it cannot be construed as meaning that no guards will be kept in the capital meanwhile. No mere signature of preliminaries will guarantee their execution, and until the Empire is well started on its new lease of life it would, of course, be an act of folly only less than Russia's proposed scuttle to restore Peking *in statu quo* to the Chinese. As only a skeleton outline of the proposed settlement is at present given we do not propose to discuss the matter at length here. Two days ago we dealt with the question of a satisfactory solution of the Chinese difficulty, and we must await until a detailed scheme is evolved by the collective intelligence of the Powers before criticism is possible. The proposed guarantee of the integrity of China is a necessary condition; the possibility of an international loan depends on the security which China can furnish.

(Daily Press, 14th September.)

It is not yet possible to say that the situation at Peking is become much clearer, but it is certainly satisfactory that Prince CHING has returned and that the Allies are at length able to communicate with a prominent Chinese official, albeit one who has been long out of favour with the Court party. The fact that Prince CHING for all his sympathy with the foreigners was able to weather the "Boxer" storm and retain his life during the period of triumph of his most violent enemies proves that he inspired even the reactionaries with a feeling akin to respect. The less deeply compromised of the anti-foreign party must now see that he affords them the best means of making terms with the Powers; this was evinced, indeed, by his selection in the first instance as peace negotiator. It still remains for us to hear

whether he conveyed any proposals from the Court to the allied Powers or whether he returned to Peking on his own initiative. His intended co-adjutor LI HUNG-CHANG has not yet left Shanghai, but proposes, as our telegram states, to start to-morrow and make his way up to Peking to join the Prince. This he can only do by the consent of the Powers, which, however, there seems no reason why he should not obtain. As we pointed out yesterday, though there are many reasons why Li's appointment to the position of negotiator should be distasteful to us (an article appearing in another column puts them forward in a striking manner), yet his undoubted ability marks him out as the man for the onerous post, and there is no one else whose name will carry a tithe of the weight which his carries. To China he has for many years been the unfailing last resource; to the rest of the world he is with all his glaring faults the strongest Chinaman of the century, not trusted, but at least in a fashion respected.

We still await from Europe the news of an approach to definite agreement among the Powers. We may be certain that telegrams are passing to and from all the principal capitals and that the ambassadors at the various courts are having a busy time. The very fact that all press telegrams are so delayed shows what a pressure there is of official messages from the diplomatists in Peking to their respective governments. We are, however, likely to know little of what is going on until some joint plan is fully matured. The Peking withdrawal, or rather retreat, fortunately hangs fire, and we have apparently grounds for trusting that, if actually put into execution, it will at least be delayed long enough to prevent the fatal compromising of the position which Russia threatened to bring about. Germany at any rate is unlikely to take any decided step before the arrival in the north of Count von WALDERSEE, now on his way from Singapore to this port. Dr. MORRISON's despatch of the 31st ult. to the *Times* speaks ill for Russian sincerity. How are we to justify the fact that the Tsar's Government is insistent on the withdrawal of the troops from Peking, while Russia's own military authorities in that city are acting in a high-handed fashion and "assuming an over-mastering position"? The task of explaining the tortuosities of Russian diplomacy is beyond us. Time alone may show what is the exact object of this apparently double-faced action. Experience does not encourage us to hope that it is for anything else than Russia's own material advantage.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.

(Daily Press, 13th September.)

Few of our readers will be surprised at the strength of Dr. MORRISON's communication to the *Times*, in which he expresses the profound indignation felt by the European residents now released from their prison in Peking at the way in which the home authorities, both in London and Washington, have continued to receive honourably the Chinese representatives to whose "shameless lies and transmission of bogus edicts" was due the long delay in the relief of the Legations at Peking. We have often had to call attention to the way in which Lord SALISBURY has had recourse to Portland Place for his information about Chinese affairs and the disgrace involved by the disregard of his own countrymen's warnings in deference to the interested misrepresentations of the Chinese Minister to Great Britain. Recently, too, we have had many opportunities of seeing that the United

States Government has allowed itself to be deceived in a similar fashion by the Chinese representative at Washington. It must, of course, in fairness be admitted that diplomatic usages demanded that the persons of the Ambassadors should continue to be respected as before, in spite of the shameful violation of these usages by the Imperial clique and its followers at Peking. But that after repeated lessons any government should continue to put any credence in Chinese assurances, contrary to all indications of their untrustworthiness, merits nothing less than the "profound indignation" of which Dr. MORRISON writes. We cannot fix the blame of the lying and deception entirely on the Chinese Ministers themselves, unless we can definitely prove that they actually invented the stories and edicts. If we can so prove, steps must be taken without delay to get rid of these culprits; if not, the question of how to treat the disseminators of such fictions at the command of their own central authorities is a difficult one and cannot summarily be answered. A Minister at a foreign court who acts by instructions is not a free agent and cannot be punished even if he knowingly deceives, except by a request for his removal. The real blame in the matter lies on those who court deception by preferring the version from an already discredited source to the urgent representations of those whose duty it is to be well informed. Sir CLAUDE MACDONALD has suffered throughout his tenure of office at Peking by the unwillingness of the British Government to pay due heed to his statements. Even had they done so early in this year they would have been in possession of a very small part of the facts. The Intelligence Department in China as in South Africa has been miserably neglected, and what little work it has done has been rendered nugatory by the incredible folly of those at home. If with a reorganisation of China no amelioration comes of the system by which we keep in touch with Chinese affairs, one more lesson will have been wasted.

AN UNFOUNDED SCARE IN HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 10th September.)

In spite of the numerous alarming rumours current in the Colony during last week the Feast of Lanterns on Saturday passed off in perfect quiet, and there was no call to put into execution the measures prepared to quell an outbreak. We have reason to believe that the authorities were fully ready to deal with any trouble, and not only were the troops all available, but also had there been any necessity the warships in the harbour could have landed a strong force and some Maxims. Really the prospect of any riot in the Colony must be very small. The Chinese have too much at stake and know better than to favour any disturbers of the peace. The bad characters among them have been well looked after of late, and though the coolie class is inclined to be aggressive—particularly those engaged in coaling work, whose conduct is causing grave difficulties—the mass of the native population is on its best behaviour. There is no doubt that last week's large crop of rumours alarmed the more nervous of the residents, but nothing at all to justify their apprehensions took place on Saturday night. In fact the City was much quieter than it was on the recent Emperor's Birthday. No news from Canton is yet to hand, but it may be presumed from the mere fact of silence that all has passed off well.

A LESSON FROM HISTORY.

(Contributed.)

"History repeats itself," which, after all, is but another way of saying that, granted similar conditions, human beings will act very much at one time as at another. In 1858 the position of affairs in China was not unlike what it is at the moment, and the actors were not altogether dissimilar; substituting Kiyong for Li Hung-chang, we seem to be going over the old ground. Nor was the external position so very unlike. Russia then was contemplating her great coup by which she gained possession of Primorsk; as she is to-day contemplating another step, which shall give her control of the remainder of the great province of Manchuria, with its concomitant, the command of the entire eastern seaboard of Asia, north of 40 deg. north latitude. Then she had conceived a platonic affection for the United States, as to-day she professes to have for France; and she seems with equal adroitness to have on each occasion turned to her own advantage her momentary liaison, equally regardless of the after feelings of either. In one respect there is, however, a great difference to be noted. Forty-two years ago the vast country west of the Mississippi was still mainly unsettled, and the development of the Pacific slope had hardly begun. On principle the American Government had adopted a policy of abstention from European politics, and was concentrating its efforts towards the development of its great estate. It wanted trade with China, not as a field for the development of its own commerce, but as the source whence it derived tea and many other commodities which the States required in their ordinary everyday life. Political ascendancy outside the limits of the American continent was rigidly forbidden to the American statesman. In 1900, of course, all this is changed: the United States have entered the community of nations, and are even more keen than their neighbours in pushing openings for their export trade. Still some of the principles survive amongst a large and important class of the population, and as the States are in the throes of a Presidential Election it behoves the Government carefully to avoid any measures likely to be distasteful to any large section of the electorate. The Government has already rendered the most important assistance to the other Powers, when it found that that assistance was actually needed, and it is probable that if that free and ready assistance given in the first instance had not come to hand the world would have had to avenge the greatest political crime ever perpetrated. The present attitude of the United States is, therefore, one readily comprehensible, and is undoubtedly taken up in good faith. Having said so much, it is however the more interesting to look back the forty odd years, and note how old traditions are potent in driving the States along similar lines. The most severe comment on the then attitude of the States which we have seen comes from a French source—the Marquis de Mages. Speaking of Baron Gros's embassy and its meeting with the American Minister, he says: "Baron Gros could not have desired a colleague who had his interests more sincerely at heart, or who could have exhibited greater courtesy, but this was all it amounted to. The Government of the Union had instructed their envoy to remain a simple spectator of the struggle; to be present at the operations against the Chinese, but to take no part in them. . . . in the meantime at least; indeed till the Americans could, without expense to themselves, reap a share of the advantages won by Anglo-French shot and shell." Under the peculiar circumstances of the case this attack was hardly generous, and we only give it as an indication of how a perfectly conceivably friendly piece of policy came to be viewed by a friendly outsider. But the policy had wider results, and it is to them that we would wish to draw attention. Unable to arrange affairs satisfactorily in the south, the Allied fleets had gone north to the Gulf of Pechili, where they expected to find properly accredited Commissioners on behalf of the Emperor to deal with. They found indeed commissioners—Tan, Viceroy of Chihli, and two assistants Tsung and Wu. The Ambassadors pointed out that Kiyong and Ilipu, who had concluded the treaties of 1842,

had been furnished with such credentials. To this the Commissioners gave a point-blank denial; it was true they allowed that such credentials had been produced, but they had been forged by the Commissioners themselves. Then arose a difference between the four plenipotentiaries at the time present in the Gulf, England and France on the one side, represented by Lord Elgin and Baron Gros; and Russia and the United States on the other, represented by Admiral Poutiatine and Mr. Reed. The allied plenipotentiaries continued positive in their refusal, while the other two declared themselves quite prepared to treat. Strengthened by this false attitude, Chinese-like the commissioners were equally determined in their refusal to communicate with the Emperor, and the first capture of the Taku Forts and the storming of Tientsin followed. Convinced of the folly of holding out on so untenable a ground, the Chinese Government in the end sent down two properly accredited plenipotentiaries, in conjunction with whom the by no means exacting clauses of the original treaty of Tientsin were finally arranged.

One strange episode which occurred during the progress of the negotiations casts a lurid glare on a very similar incident within the last few weeks. As we have already mentioned Kiyong was one of the commissioners who had concluded the treaty of Nanking. For a time the wily statesman desired to pose as the friend of progress, and more than once attended the social functions of the new Colonial Government in Hongkong. Essaying to sit on the fence, he wrote a characteristic despatch to the Emperor: "When your slave did the barbarians the honour of asking them to dine with him at the Bogue or at Macao, ten, twenty or even thirty of their chiefs and leading men accepted his invitation. When afterwards your slave has had occasion to go to their residences, or on board their ships, the barbarians came and sat down round him and vied with each other in offering him food and wine. To gain their goodwill your servant could not do otherwise than accede. At the time when there was friendly intercourse between foreigners and China, several barbarians were received by us on the footing of a certain equality; but now that these relations have ceased to exist, it is more than ever our duty to repel the barbarians and keep them at a distance," &c. The Emperor had never forgiven Kiyong the task he had assigned him, and soon displayed his ingratitude by degrading his once trusted official. The surprise of the plenipotentiaries may therefore be imagined when Kiyong suddenly appeared at the conference, and offered his services. That Kiyong intended to atone for the past by making as much mischief as possible was soon apparent, no sooner had he appeared in Tientsin than the attitude of all became altered. The people hitherto civil became insolent: Sir Michael Seymour was insulted in the suburbs, several English officers were mobbed and had stones thrown at them, and it was very evident that the old policy was being tried again, and the Court, foiled elsewhere, was prepared to make the appeal to the mob. "We are most anxious to do everything, but you see for yourself the people are uncontrollable; what can we do?" Unfortunately for poor old Kiyong his "Memorial" had been discovered amongst other incriminating papers on the capture of Canton, and was now produced to his unexpected gaze! The effect was instantaneous; Kiyong disappeared on the moment, and returned abashed to Peking, where the Emperor showed his gratitude by at once ordering him to commit suicide, and taking care that the order was duly carried out. Could we not trace the similarity in present conditions, we should be at a loss to understand how closely, even to details, events have been repeating themselves. The equally strange desire of Russia and the United States to gloss over what cannot be looked on by any right minded man as other than a gross insult, in the attempt of the deeply compromised Li Hung-chang to force his unwelcome presence on the scene, would not be explicable did we not understand that each in its way had very similar ends to gain in 1900 to those that influenced both in 1858. Similarly Li's career, not unlike in many respects that of the old Kiyong, explains his feverish desire to interfere. Like Kiyong, he has himself sat on the fence, and has with strange success posed to

the admiring stranger as the friend of "Progress," while in reality he has been its worst enemy. A more able, as a more cunning man than his predecessor, he has carried out to perfection the art of setting the Powers by the ears, and by his continual shuffling has succeeded in bringing his country into its present unsavoury position. As was pointed out at the time he too, like poor old Kiyung, came up to Shanghai with no better object in view than mischief. If the Powers do not happen to have in their possession so compromising a document as that which brought final ruin to Kiyung, there remains the incontestable fact of Li's connection with the revolutionary plot against the person of the Emperor; and until this connection as well as many other suspicious circumstances in his career are thoroughly explained, no sensible man can look upon the ex-viceroy as a possible representative of anyone besides his own by no means overscrupulous self.

THE CRISIS: TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

AMOY, 7th September, 5.40 p.m.

All the foreign guard is withdrawn from the Concession, and Kulangsu is now patrolled by Chinese soldiers. Seven war vessels are present in the harbour.

SHANGHAI, 7th September, 10.35 p.m.

Sung Fan, the Yun-Kuei Viceroy, started northward on the 5th instant with a large force to rescue the Emperor.

Li Hung-chang leaves for the north on the 11th instant by the *Anping*, with Chang-Yi, the Director, and Tang, the Manager, of the Northern Chinese Railways.

There are great complaints of the foreign troops looting in Peking, thus repeating the Tientsin scandal.

AMOY, 9th September, 2.10 p.m.

The Chinese soldiers on guard in the Concession were withdrawn yesterday to the native city. The latter is now quiet.

SHANGHAI, 11th September, 12.9 a.m.

Six hundred Japanese marines have landed in Shanghai.

The proposed expedition to Paotingfu has been postponed. Rains have made the country impassable for artillery.

SHANGHAI, 11th September, 8.40 p.m.

Prince Ching returned to Peking on the 3rd instant.

Li Hung-chang leaves Shanghai this Saturday to join Prince Ching at Peking and arrange the peace proposals.

Yung Lu has joined the Empress-Dowager at Tatung, in Shansi.

SHANGHAI, 12th September, 6.10 p.m.

A mixed punitive expedition left Peking on the 7th instant, going in a south-westerly direction.

The Empress Dowager has reached Hsing-chou, near Taiyuanfu.

The Russians at Taku intend to occupy Chingwantao and dominate the railway line completely.

The Chinese report thirty thousand troops and Boxers round Paotingfu.

SINGAPORE, 13th September, 11.10 a.m.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee arrived here by the *Sachsen* yesterday and sailed again to-day.

On the 2nd inst. Li Hung-chang called on the Hon. W. W. Rockhill, the newly appointed U. S. Special Diplomatic Commissioner, at the U. S. Consulate, Shanghai, and had a long interview with him. It is understood that the question of Li Hung-chang's claim to be recognized as negotiator between China and the Powers was discussed.

SUPREME COURT.

10th September.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE
SMITH (ACTING PUISNE JUDGE.)

THE TZE WO (PLAINTIFFS) V. THE YEE SHUN
HIM KEE (DEFENDANTS).

The Acting Puisne Judge delivered judgment in this case as follows:—

In suit No. 663/1900 heard before me lately the plaintiff claimed \$500, the defendant paid \$213.64 into Court, and judgment was given for the plaintiff for \$307.10 and costs.

Thereupon the question was raised as to the scale under which the costs were to be taxed, whether under Scale III for actions exceeding \$200, or under Scale II for actions exceeding \$50 but not exceeding \$200. I heard arguments in chambers, but think it advisable to deliver a written judgment.

By rule 1 of the rules governing the taxing of costs in the Summary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the expression 'exceeding' in the rules refers in the case of a plaintiff to the amount recovered. The point for decision is therefore whether the amount recovered by the plaintiff in the present suit was \$307.10 or \$93.46, being the difference between the sum paid into Court and the sum found to be due to the plaintiff. This involves the construction to be put on the words 'amount recovered.' The nearest judicial interpretation of these words occurs in cases which involve the meaning of the words 'the plaintiff shall recover a sum,' which occur in Section 11 of the County Court Extension Act 13 and 14 Vict. cap. 61. The same words appear in Section 5 of the County Courts Acts Amendment Act 30 and 31 Vict. cap. 142, by which the County Court Extension Act is repealed. The decisions upon Section 11 of the earlier Act as regards the words *recover a sum* remain, however, intact. In the case of *Parr v. Lilliecrap* 1 H. and C. 615, a defendant paid money into Court which was accepted by the plaintiff in satisfaction of his claim. Held that the plaintiff had 'recovered' the amount within the meaning of 13 and 14 Vict. Cap. 61, Sect. 11. In the course of the argument Bramwell B. said: "Suppose an action is brought for £25 and the defendant pays into Court £15 and the plaintiff goes to trial and recovers £10 more, according to your argument he would not have 'recovered' £25, but £10 only, and therefore, would not be entitled to any costs."

In the judgments Pollock C.B. said "The case put by my brother Bramwell shows what is the meaning of the word *recover* in the 13 and 14 Vict. Cap 61, Sect. 11. It does not mean *recover* by verdict or judgment, but 'obtain' by means of the suit." Martin B. said "The question turns upon the meaning of the words 'shall recover in any action' in the 11th Section of the 13 and 14 Vict., Cap 61. It seems to me that if a man brings an action and declares, and the defendant pleads payment of money into court, and the plaintiff takes it out of Court, he 'recovers' it in that action, for he obtains by means of that action money which he could not obtain without it."

Bramwell B. said "Independently of authority, I see no reason for any difference between the case where money is paid into Court, and where the plaintiff goes to trial and recovers it. In each case he obtains the money by means of the action."

These judgements clearly reveal the *ratio decidendi* in the case. It is that whatever amount is obtained by means of the action is a sum recovered. If this principle is applied to the case now before the court, I do not doubt that the words 'amount recovered' used in the rules for the taxing of costs in the Summary Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court mean the amount which has been obtained by means of the suit, i.e. the sum of \$307.10.

On behalf of the judgment debtor I was asked to use the discretion as to costs vested in the Court under section 94 of the Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure and to adjust the costs, because both sides had been at fault, the plaintiff in claiming too much and in claiming under a special contract which, the Court found, did not

exist, and the defendant in paying into Court too small a sum by reason of relying on payments on account, which the Court did not consider to have been proved. I cannot exercise my discretion on such lines in the present case at any rate. The Court was also asked to allow costs on the lower scale only after payment into Court had been made. No authority or principle was adduced in support of this request, to which the Court does not accede. The plaintiff's costs will accordingly be taxed on the basis of Scale III.

12th September.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR J. CARRINGTON,
C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE.)

No. 5 of 1900.

RE HO PUI NAM AND LI SHING CHEONG, DEBTORS, EX PARTE NG KIM TONG, A CREDITOR.
AND ALSO NOS. 6, 7, AND 8, OF 1900.

The Chief Justice gave judgment as follows:—

By this motion certain execution creditors of the Kung Hing Shing Kee firm ask the Court for an order that an account be taken of the goods, chattels, and furniture of the firm and of the proceeds of sale thereof and of all other, if any, the moneys, effects, and property of the firm come to the hands of Mr. Bruce Shepherd, as Official Receiver, Interim Receiver, or Trustee in the above-mentioned bankruptcies or any of them or otherwise, and that an inquiry be made as to whether there are any and what joint creditors of the firm besides the applicants and what are the amounts due to such other joint creditors respectively, and that the joint assets of the firm (after payment of the applicants' costs) be applied rateably and *pari passu* in or towards satisfaction of the amounts due to the applicants and such other joint creditors, if any, of the firm, together with interest and costs in priority to all costs, expenses, and claims in the above-mentioned bankruptcies or any of them.

Notice of the motion was, by direction of the Court, served on Mr. Bruce Shepherd, and on the 27th ult. the motion was argued by Mr. Reece for the applicants and Mr. Mounsey for Mr. Bruce Shepherd.

The facts of the case are not in dispute; the only question is as to the validity of the proceedings of Mr. Bruce Shepherd as Official Receiver, and Interim Receiver, and Trustee with respect to the distribution of the assets of the firm.

It appears that there are eight partners in the firm, four of whom, namely, Ho Pui Nam, Li Shing Cheong, Chan Sui Chuen, and Cheong Kwai Cho, are, or at any rate were, resident in the Colony, while the remaining four are resident out of the jurisdiction of the Court.

On the 5th February, 1900, under a petition in bankruptcy—No. 5 of 1900—against Ho Pui Nam and Li Shing Cheong, carrying on business under the styles of Kung Hing and Kung Hing Chan, other names of the Kung Hing Shing Kee, the Official Receiver, Mr. Bruce Shepherd, was appointed Interim Receiver of the estate of the debtors. Under this order the Official Receiver took possession of the property of the firm in which the debtors were partners. On the 8th March, 1900, a receiving order was made in respect of the estate of the firm and of the debtors.

On the same 8th March, 1900, petitions in bankruptcy—Nos. 6 and 7 of 1900—were filed against Chan Sui Chuen and Cheong Kwai Cho respectively, and on the 5th April, 1900, receiving orders were made in respect of their estates.

On the 23rd March, 1900, a petition in bankruptcy—No. 8 of 1900—was presented against the firm.

By an order dated the 30th April, 1900, and made on the application of Ng Wai Chuen, one of the non-resident partners of the firm, the receiving order made in Bankruptcy No. 5 of 1900 in respect of the state of the firm was rescinded and the Official Receiver was ordered to withdraw from possession of the said estate.

On the same 30th April, 1900, in Bankruptcy No. 8 of 1900, an order was made appointing the Official Receiver to be Interim Receiver of the estate of the firm.

On the 3rd May, 1900, the debtors in Bankruptcies Nos. 5, 6, and 7 of 1900, namely Ho Pui Nam and Li Shing Cheong and Chan Sui Chuen and Cheong Kwai Cho were severally adjudicated Bankrupts and the Official Receiver was appointed Trustee in each Bankruptcy.

On the 9th July, 1900, on the application of the four non-resident partners of the firm an order was made dismissing the petition in Bankruptcy No. 8 of 1900, and ordering the Official Receiver to withdraw from possession of the estate of the firm.

Some correspondence then took place between Mr. Reece, as representing the non-resident partners, on the one side, and the Official Receiver and Messrs. Mounsey and Brutton, the solicitors for the petitioning creditors in Bankruptcies Nos. 6 and 7 of 1900, on the other. From this correspondence it appears that, in compliance with the last-mentioned order, the Official Receiver withdrew from possession of the estate of the firm in Bankruptcy No. 8 of 1900, but remained in possession of it in Bankruptcies Nos. 6 and 7 of 1900 and presumably also in Bankruptcy No. 5 of 1900. In this correspondence Mr. Reece protested against a sale which the Official Receiver proposed to make of the goods, chattels, and furniture of the firm in these last-mentioned bankruptcies. The sale, however, took place on the 17th July, 1900. In the last letter of the correspondence, which is dated the 18th July, 1900, Messrs. Mounsey and Brutton informed Mr. Reece that Bankruptcies Nos. 5, 6, and 7 would be "administered strictly in accordance with the Bankruptcy Ordinance." I understand this assurance to mean that the joint estate of the firm and the separate estates of the four bankrupt partners will, respectively be administered in accordance with the rules laid down in the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1891.

If this impression is correct, there is hardly any point of substance in controversy between the parties, because the claims of Mr. Reece's clients, who are creditors of the joint estate, will not be prejudiced by the claims against the separate estates of the four bankrupt partners. But on the point of procedure Mr. Reece contends that the Official Receiver as Trustee in the bankruptcies of the four insolvent partners has no power to administer the joint estate of the firm without an order of the Court for that purpose. On the argument of the motion he cited a number of cases in support of this contention. Mr. Mounsey on the other hand relied upon section 34 (3) of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1891, which prescribes the mode in which the joint estate of partners and the estate of partners are respectively to be administered. But this sub-section forms part of a section which relates to priority of payments in the distribution of the property of a bankrupt, and the words in the sub-section "the joint estate of partners" have reference to the property of a partnership, the members of which have been adjudicated bankrupt. This is not the case here; there has been no adjudication against all the members of the firm, but only against some of them. The result then seems to be that under separate adjudications against four of the partners of the firm the Official Receiver has entered into possession of and has sold the joint estate of all the partners, that is, the property of the partnership. His conduct in so taking possession and selling is not impeached by this motion, but it is alleged that he has no warrant in law for proceeding to a distribution of the joint estate without the express sanction of the Court. After a careful examination of the cases and authorities bearing on the point, I have come to the conclusion that this position is well founded and that the distribution of the joint assets must be made under the express authority of the Court. There will therefore be an order in the terms of the motion so far as it concerns this point. I do not think there is any need to direct an account to be taken of the property of the firm or an inquiry to be made as to the joint creditors, because I understand that the joint creditors have been required by advertisement in the usual way to come in and prove their claims against the joint estate. The order must be so drawn as to cover these proceedings.

The applicants and the Official Receiver must both have their costs in priority out of the joint estate.

Messrs. Mounsey and Brutton were for Mr. Bruce Shepherd and Mr. J. F. Reece for the execution creditors.

13th September.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JOHN CARRINGTON, C.M.G. (CHIEF JUSTICE).

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE NO. 18 OF 1898 AND IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF NG LEE HING FOR LEAVE TO REGISTER A TRADE MARK THEREON.

The trial of issues from 3 to 10 (settled in chambers on Friday) in this suit was fixed for to-day, being exclusively on points of law.

In the *Government Gazette* of Feb. 25th and March 25th, 1899, a trade mark as to medicated wines was advertised by Ng Lee Hing, and notice of intention to oppose was given by Hung Man Yuk and Chu Guan Soon, of 41, Queen's Road West, on the grounds (1) that on the 4th of March they purchased the goodwill and trade marks of the Shu Chun Yuen firm at an auction held under a writ of execution and that they intended to carry on the business of such firm and use such trade marks in such business; (2) among the trade marks of the said Shu Chun Yuen firm was one consisting of a device of a Chinaman sleeping by the side of a basket out of which basket appeared three bottles of wine; (3) the said trade mark had since 1887 or thereabouts been exclusively used by the Shu Chun Yuen firm in their announcements as vendors of medicated wines.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) appeared for Ng Lee Hing, and Mr. Slade (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for Hung Man Yuk and Chu Guan Soon.

Mr. Slade objected to the opinion of Mr. Pollock being put in, and also to the decision of the Governor.

His Lordship directed Mr. Francis to go on with his case.

Mr. Francis said the questions for the decision of the court on this argument were: Were his friend's clients at liberty, after having opposed the registration of this trade mark before the Attorney-General and after the ruling of the Attorney-General against them and after the decision of the Governor against them, to litigate the question again in that Court in that suit? And the question was raised in two ways. First, was that which was done by Mr. Pollock equivalent to a reference to arbitration and an award by agreement of the parties, or would it in any way be entitled to be described as a judicial proceeding? Secondly, assuming that there were certain proceedings of a judicial or semi-judicial nature before Mr. Pollock in connection with the question of this trade mark and between the same parties, was the question which was brought up for discussion before Mr. Pollock and on which he gave a decision or an opinion, the same question which was now in dispute in this suit? There was a further question whether, assuming that Mr. Pollock's opinion or decision could have no effect by itself, the Governor's decision on Mr. Pollock's report or opinion would be final?—whether, in fact, his friend's clients, after having opposed before the Attorney-General, or before the Governor and the Attorney-General as his delegate, the registration of this trade mark on the ground that they had no exclusive right or title to it, and it had been decided that they had an exclusive right or title to it, were not estopped by the practice in that court from again raising the same question, from again litigating in this suit, as they were identically the same question? Mr. Francis put in the various statutory declarations, and the report of Mr. Pollock and the decision of His Excellency the Governor, which opinion and decision were in favour of his client.

Mr. Slade pointed out that his case now was not the same case as that which was decided by Mr. Pollock, and that he intended to call further evidence.

Ultimately His Lordship held that considering Mr. Slade's opening it would not be fair to consider the argument, as it would not be doing justice to the plaintiffs.

Mr. Francis asked for the costs of this abortive hearing.

The question of costs was reserved and the court adjourned.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

On the 13th inst. a meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held. Dr. Bell (Acting Principal Medical Officer) occupied the chair, and there were also present:—Mr. F. J. Badeley (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police), Mr. H. P. Tooker (Acting Director of Public Works), Mr. J. McKie, Dr. Hartigan, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. Fung Wa Chuen, Mr. Chan A Fook, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

RINDERPEST AT KENNEDYTOWN.

The following letter, dated Sept. 4th, from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon (Mr. Ladds) was submitted:—

I have the honour to report for the information of the Board an outbreak of rinderpest amongst a shed of cattle, the property of the Military authorities which are housed in the Government Depots at Kennedytown. All the animals showing signs of infection have been conveyed to the isolation shed, and those remaining have been fastened up in the shed to prevent their coming in contact with other animals. These will, when showing no signs of disease, be slaughtered for food as fast as possible and in this manner I hope to have the premises free from disease in a short time. Disinfection will be carried out as far as possible and I do not see that any further steps need be taken at present. This is not such a serious matter as an outbreak amongst dairy cows, as all animals which have been in contact with the diseased ones, but which show no signs of disease themselves, can be killed off for food. The Military authorities have been informed of the outbreak."

MOSQUITO AND MALARIA.

Reports furnished by the Malaria Committee of the Royal Society were submitted. The following minutes were appended:—

Dr. Clark:—"The first of these articles appears to be as follows:—(1) Mosquitos are not the only source of malaria in man (C. W. Daniels). (2) Any attempt to destroy mosquito larvae must be continuous, for as soon as the measures are abated the larvae re-appears in the pools. A weekly application of paraffin is probably the best treatment for such pools. (3) A far better plan for the extermination of mosquitos than the treatment of the pools is proper levelling and surface drainage so as to prevent formation of such pools. (4) Mosquitos accumulate in dirty native hovels, and especially in matsheds (no native hut or matshed should, in my opinion, be allowed within half a mile of any decent dwelling which is inhabited). (5) Mosquitos can live for considerable periods of time, e.g. throughout the whole of the dry season, in grass shrubs and trees, and hence all undergrowth and excessive vegetation should be kept down, and the grass frequently cut, in the neighbourhood of dwellings. (6) Clean, airy, and dry native quarters are essential for the protection of good class dwellings from malaria."

Mr. Tooker:—"Very interesting; we ought to have more copies."

Dr. Hartigan:—"The P.W.D. should read, mark and inwardly digest page 151 as to levelling and surface drainage and radical treatment of rock-ports. They might begin with the gully near Depot Inspector's quarters."

Mr. Badeley:—"I suggest that one or two copies be bought and filed at the S.B. office."

Dr. Bell:—"Time required to read and criticise this."

Dr. HARTIGAN said that as to the suggestion that the Board ought to point out what should be done he would refer to the Fever Commission of 1886. He was not on it, though every other doctor in the colony was. Various recommendations had been made, but none of them were carried out.

The CHAIRMAN—As the copy is now here perhaps the Director of Public Works will have a look at it and also report on it.

LIMEWASHING RETURN.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. H. Dandy) in his fortnightly limewashing return said:—

To date (the 10th inst.) we have not received one notice of intention to cleanse, etc., in connection with the Central District. The six Western District are the results of prosecutions. The Inspector is now completing his summons applications for the Eastern District and will probably be busy prosecuting during this week.

THE MACAO MORTALITY.

The deaths registered in Macao during the week ended August 26th numbered 55, and for the following week 49.

THE HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

The death rate of the colony for the week ended 25th August was 24.0, against 21.8 for the previous week and 19.7 for the corresponding week last year. The death rate for the following week was 21.8, against 22.4 for the corresponding week last year.

This was all the business.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

LOCAL MOVEMENTS.

The transport *Lalpoora* (No. 43) arrived on the 7th inst. from Calcutta, which she left on the 26th ult. She brings the left Wing of the 4th Punjab Infantry (5 British and 9 Native officers, 354 N.C.O.'s and men, and 74 followers, with horses and mules); D. Section 51st Native Field Hospital (one British officer, 7 men, and 62 followers); and of the staff of the Third Brigade one British officer, one man, and 3 followers.

The transports *Dalhousie* and *India* left on the 7th inst. with the remainder of the Hongkong Regiment for Weihaiwei, Lieut.-Col. Retallick, and Lieuts. Moberley and Barrett proceeding with the right wing on the *Dalhousie*, and Capt. Anderson and Lieuts. Hutchinson and Rudkin with the left wing on the *India*. The transports were inspected by Major-General Gascoigne at 8 a.m. before their departure.

The transport *Nairung* returned from the north on the 7th inst.

The German gunboat *Luchs* arrived in the harbour on the 7th inst. from the south.

The German transport *Aachen* and French transport *Sinai* left on the 7th inst. for Taku.

On the 8th and 9th instant two British transports arrived from Calcutta, the *Mohawk* and the *St. Andrew*. The *Mohawk* brought on the 8th a squadron of the Jodpore Lancers (one British and 15 native officers, 119 N.C.O.'s and men, 145 followers, with horses and ponies); and C Section 61st Native Field Hospital (one British officer, 6 men, and 61 followers). The *St. Andrew* brought on the 9th A Section 38th Native Field Hospital (one British officer, 5 men, and 70 followers), No. 2 General Hospital (3 British officers, 4 men, and 78 followers), and 519 Siege Train Bullocks, under the charge of 2 British officers, accompanied by 6 men and 330 followers.

The *Nurani* returned on the same day from Taku.

On the 9th the cruiser *Protector* arrived in the harbour from South Australia. She left Adelaide with Captain Clare in command on August 6th, and came up via Sydney, Brisbane, Townsville, Thursday Island, and Iloilo. She experienced fine weather throughout, and a favourable opportunity was thus opened up for the ship's company to get their little vessel thoroughly trimmed and ready for any emergency which might arise. The men, who were the recipients of many presents of tobacco, cigars, beer, stout, &c., from the admiring crowds who watched the embarkation, were regaled with the gifts on the passage up, and that helped to make the time more pleasant. The *Protector* is a steel cruiser, launched in 1884. Her displacement is 920, her i. h. p. 1,640, and her speed 14 knots. She is armed with one 8 in. 11½ ton gun, five 6 in. 4 ton, and four Gattlings. Captain Creswell, C. M. G., the Commander of the Queensland Naval force, is now in command of the *Protector*, having joined her at Brisbane on her passage round. Captain Clare, then reverted to navigating Sub-Lieutenant, and second in command. The remaining officers are Second Lieut. Weir, Dr. Morris, of the Adelaide University, Mr. Clarkson, staff engineer, Mr. Argent, chief gunner, Mr. Joss, boat-swain, and Mr. Turner jun., gunner. Mr. Blake, of Queensland, who has seen much service in China, both under the home and colonial go-

vernments, is proceeding to China in the *Protector* as Chinese Interpreter.

The U. S. transport *Meade* arrived on the 9th from Manila.

The French gunboat *Décidée* left Hongkong on the same day for Taku.

On Monday afternoon the military authorities received a wire from home, ordering the 24th Punjab Infantry to Weihaiwei. They will leave Hongkong as soon as the typhoon has passed.

On the 10th inst. the *Glengyle* arrived in the harbour, having left London on the 22nd July. She had on board, as we have already announced, four 40ft. steam pinnaces to be used in Chinese waters. She also carries one 4.7 gun, two 4 in. guns, and four 12-pounders, some field mountings for naval guns, and spare gun gear.

The German transport *H. H. Meier* arrived on the 10th inst. from Bremerhaven, bringing some German troops, who were seen about the town in the evening.

A number of French military officers arrived by the *Indus*, including Generals Voyron and Bailloud. There were too a few French troops on board.

The German gunboat *Luchs* went over to Canton on the 10th inst.

Late on Monday the British transport *Mohawk* left with a squadron of Jodpore Lancers, a Hospital section, etc., for Taku.

Tuesday, owing to the stormy weather, was a blank day.

Late on the 10th inst. the transport *Lawada* returned from Weihaiwei.

The *Nuddea* and *Warora* arrived from Rangoon on the 12th inst., bringing the 6th Burmah Light Infantry to Hongkong.

The German gunboat *Tiger* came in from Swatow on the 12th and the Portuguese cruiser *Adamastor* from Macao.

The *Nurani* and *Canning* started on their return journey to Bombay on the 12th.

The troops which arrived by the *Nuddea* on Wednesday have been landed at Lyceemoo. All the other troops which are coming out will be detained in Hongkong with the exception of the cavalry.

Late on the 12th the transports *City of Cambridge* and *Jelunga* returned to Hongkong from the north, the latter bringing with her 17 officers and 250 Naval ratings from Taku.

The *Putiala* returned on the 13th from Weihaiwei.

The *Nawab* and the *Ashruf* arrived on the 13th from the south, the former bringing one half of the 28th Madras Infantry (6 British and 8 native officers, 315 N. C. O.'s and men, and 62 followers, with horses and mules) and B Section N. F. H. (one British officer, 5 men, and 57 followers), and the latter a Vickers Maxim battery, A Section 15th B. F. R., some Siege Train bullocks, one officer each of the Staff 3rd Brigade and the 6th Jats, and details.

The British transport *St. Andrew* sailed on the 13th, for Taku, as also did the German transport *H. H. Meier*.

The French transport *Adour* also arrived on the 13th having experienced some rough weather.

The German cruiser *Bussard* came in on Thursday night.

AUSTRALIANS TO GARRISON TAKU.

We learn that the Australian Naval Brigade, which left here on the 31st ult. in the transport *Salamis*, arrived at Woosung on the 3rd inst., where they have been inspected by the Senior Naval Officer, and have, much to their satisfaction, been at once assigned to a service which, if not all they could have wished, they feel an honour. Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Seymour has deputed the Contingent to take over from the troops now stationed there the north-west Taku Fort and to garrison it.

ON THE WAY.

THE GERMAN EXPEDITION.

Field Marshal Count von Waldersee is due to reach Hongkong by the *Sachsen* on the 18th inst. His staff consists of at least 30 German officers, together with the representatives of the other Powers. Major-General von Gross von Schwartzhoff, the commander of the 1st East Asiatic Brigade, has been appointed chief of the staff. Colonel Baron von Gayl, who has already

worked under Count von Waldersee as Chief of the Staff of the 9th Army Corps, has been selected as Quartermaster-General. Count von Waldersee, it is stated, was exceedingly pleased by the cordial reception which was everywhere accorded him by the public before he left Germany.

AT PEKING.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Peking, 15th August.

THE UNUSED GUNS.

We have arrived here at last, but ill-luck prevented the Naval Brigade with its guns from being among the first to enter the City, for the roads were simply so vile the last few miles that progress was brought to a minimum. Since the first small fight at Hsi-ku, or rather at Peitsang, we have not fired a shot. Our battery was placed just north of Hsi-ku Arsenal and were ordered to help the Russians on their attack on the Chinese position near the railway line; range about 5,000 yards. The guns did not fire many rounds, as the Chinese did not offer much resistance. At one period during the fight a large body of Chinese were observed from the top of our observation ladder—which is the "balloon" of the Naval Brigade and invaluable in a flat country like this—apparently collecting together as if to threaten our flank; but a few well-placed shells quickly dispersed them. It afterwards transpired that they were some Imperial Infantry Battalions being reformed after the first rush.

QUICK MARCH!

After the fight was over we marched to Peitsang—a distance of eight miles from the scene of the action. We placed our guns in junks the next morning and towed them to Yangtsun—12 miles—and stopped there for that day. Next day we proceeded to Sishin, then to Hosiwu. At Yangtsun our forces met with some opposition, and the casualties amongst the British and Americans, who formed the principal party, were about 50, most of which the British General said could have been prevented had our guns been able to get up in time. The whole journey to the Capital has been a sort of International Race.

GUN TRANSPORTING.

It was decided after the Yangtsun experience that our guns should be used in any future operations, but the Chinese offered no fight after this until Peking itself was reached.

Having collected together some 40 coolies we advanced with our junks in tow as fast as we could; keeping one junk well ahead with two guns and ammunition ready for immediate action. At Tung-shun three guns were taken out of the junks, and as our means of transport was very limited, and the ponies and mules very much done up, it was decided to leave behind the fourth gun in the junk to come on afterwards.

BAD ROADS AND SLOW PROGRESS.

We took to the road again at 5 p.m. on the 13th inst., with the three guns and nearly 500 rounds of shell. Our progress on starting was very satisfactory, but a deluge of rain made the roads resemble sodden ploughed fields—only worse. An American transport section that was ahead of us got stuck, and at 8.30 p.m. further advance became impracticable and we bivouacked on the spot, having only made good about four miles. Started again next morning at 4 a.m. and found the roads in such an awful condition that the Marine escort and guns' crews had to be put on the drag-ropes to assist to get the guns along. We eventually got to within one mile from Peking and entered the city next morning—the Royal Artillery lending us some horses to save what would otherwise have been a heavy drag.

NO MORE GUNS WANTED.

We are now on the top of the wall holding the S.E. Gate, which is the best view and also best gun position available. The 4-inch guns that were to have joined the relief column, but which were not then ready, have been stopped, as more guns are not now wanted; those already here can easily do what may be required from them. Captain Scott was something more than a humorist when he inscribed on these guns "From Ladysmith to Peking—Immediately," as the whilom inscription has now become an accomplished fact.

THE TASK NEARLY COMPLETE.

Further serious fighting is not anticipated, the Empress and Court having fled somewhere four days previous to the arrival of the allies. The Naval Brigade will return to the ships as soon as the Forbidden City has been taken, which it is understood will be attempted to-morrow.

THE LOSSES.

The losses to the Anglo-Saxon contingents has been very slight; but the Russians and Japanese lost a considerable number in capturing their positions before entering the City. The Chinese, apparently expecting the principal attack would be delivered there, had strongly fortified that particular position—leaving the way that our troops and the Americans came practically undefended.

CORRESPONDENTS RETURN FROM PEKING.

The special correspondents of the London daily papers are beginning to come back from Peking, some arriving with the returning transports yesterday morning. In the course of a brief conversation one of them told a representative of this paper that he was surprised at the prevalence of the story that the British troops were the first to enter Peking. As a matter of fact the Russians got in on the morning of the 14th ult. The British, however, reached the Legations first, and this probably led to the impression that they had the honour of first entry. The Japanese reached the Imperial City before the other allies and seized all the gates. They would not permit anyone to enter, our informant continued, except General Gaselee himself. An interesting fact is that Japan was represented by no less than 23 press correspondents on the expedition, England coming next with 18. One English correspondent applied for leave to go with the Japanese contingent, but General Fukushima thought he had his hands full enough with his own countrymen. Mr. R. T. Head, Hongkong readers will be interested to hear, soon recovered from his attack of dysentery and was still in Peking when our informant left. He was very popular with all at the front, we are told. With regard to China ponies, so hard to obtain before the expedition started, they are now to be picked up for next to nothing in Peking. The general impression of the correspondents seems to be that their business is over—nothing more to be reported.

M. FRANÇOIS'S ACTION IN YUNNAN

M. O. Gérard, delegate at Phuong Do, Tonkin, writes:—In your issue of August 18, I read an article on "Missionary Refugees in Hongkong," written very likely by the Rev. Mr. Harding, whom I know personally. His account says that the French Consul, M. François, being warned that he was to be murdered, decided to leave the city with his staff. Nothing is more untrue. On June 4th, General Sou came officially to see the Consul, being sent by the Viceroy, and explained that if we were willing to surrender our guns everything would be O. K. The answer was that we only had guns to prevent an attack from the population which last year, without any reason, tried to kill us all. On the 7th June we were at tiffin, when a despatch came from H. E. Ting, Acting Viceroy, ordering us to leave Chinese territory, within three days. Sou Ta Sen came the same day, being sent by the Viceroy, and asked again for the guns. M. François' answer was: "Go and tell the Viceroy that we are leaving China, but there cannot be any question of giving up a single round of cartridge; we are decided to fight till death."

This is the exact version, Mr. Editor, and your informant will not dare to deny it. As for the journey from Yunnan-Fu to Tonkin it does not take weeks, but only 15 days.

RECENT EVENTS.

SOME ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

A correspondent who went up north on the *Nizam* writes giving some details which are of general interest. He says:—

After a quiet journey we reached the mouth of the Yangtze Kiang on the 15th August about 10 a.m. There we found everything in an impasse—the forts with their guns trained on the ships, and the ships' guns pointing back. The

fleet of transports was awaiting orders. Gen. Creagh and staff went into Shanghai; and up to Friday, the 17th, when the *Nizam* left, it was not known whether we should go to Shanghai or not.

THE JAPANESE FIRST FOR VALOUR.

An officer of the *Centurion* told me in the course of a long talk that he was sorry to say that the Japanese were a long way the best of anything in the way of troops on shore during Seymour's march and during the fighting up to the taking of Tientsin. He had to say that they were better than Jack; and Jack had behaved splendidly. He mentioned casually that at the taking of Tientsin the fight of the first day ended in a loss exceeding what the British had suffered at Magersfontein; but, while the Highlanders declined to advance again, the Japanese next morning, against the opinion of the Generals of the other allied Powers, went on and fought their way in.

AFTER THE CAPTURE OF TIENTSIN.

He also said that, when in, our men forced the inhabitants back into their houses to conciliate them, by order of their G.O.C., and that the Japanese shot them there, by order of their G.O.C., to encourage the remainder. As regards looting, the lower-class Chinese were already in the Treasury looting and the officers and men took the money to save it from the mob; those who took were forced to return the loot.

THE WOUNDED AND THEIR FATE.

On the retreat from Peking to Tientsin the marines of the *Centurion* were obliged to leave the wounded—but the wounded were shot first. The newspapers should agitate that poison be carried for such cases, adds our correspondent.

A SMART CAVALRY AFFAIR.

On Sunday (the 23rd August) a smart skirmish took place, in which the British and American cavalry figured. One company of Madras Pioneers drove the enemy towards the cavalry, who charged home, killing 350. Six men taken prisoners were tried next morning as "Boxers" and were shot.

PEKING DURING THE SIEGE.

HOW THE LEGATIONS FARED.

The revenue cruiser *Kaipan* last week brought down to Shanghai some of those who had gone through the sixty days' siege of the Legations at Peking. They were Mr. and Mrs. Piry, and four children, Mr. P. von Rautenfeld, Mr. L. de Luca, and Mr. H. Bismarck, all of I. M. Customs. The details we give of the siege are from the *N. C. Daily News*.

It is evident—strongly evident—that the pregnant anxiety which has been felt in Shanghai, in China generally and all over the civilised world, as to the fate of the defenders of the Legations, has not been shared in any such degree by those defenders themselves. The late George Stevens, writing from beleaguered Ladysmith, whimsically conceived of a bombardment which would go on so long that, should it end, those who had been bombarded would die of inanition. In Peking they must have got used to it, besides which the intense dramatic interest of the siege must be hidden largely from the participants. No doubt the men, whose duties of watching—the unending alertness which is most wearing of all—as well as fighting, bore onerously upon them, had a bad time. But such letters as they have written are bright and cheery, touched hardly at all with the gloom one would have expected had our grave fears of their sufferings and privations been justified by actual facts. For the women, the anxiety and full knowledge of the danger has doubtless been minimised for them—as witness the letter of the young lady who "would not have missed it for worlds." What could be more significant?

First and foremost, principal among the facts which have come to light, seems to be that Baron von Ketteler's death was the salvation of his fellows. The departure of the foreigners had been urged officially by the Chinese officials—or government—and a safe escort had been promised them. On the 20th of June, however, the German Minister went out to confer with the Tsungli Yamen, was murderously assaulted, and killed. The interpreter, Mr. Cordes, escaped with wounds. This lamentable occurrence threw a lurid light on the value of the Chinese promises of escort and protection, and was the reason for the subsequent refusal

by the foreigners of all similar offers. There is also the fact that subsequently the raising of the flag of truce was invariably followed by yet heavier firing than usual. Baron von Ketteler's body must have been carelessly left by his murderers on the ground, and only given the covering of a coffin after some days. When the relieving force arrived, this coffin was found, and it was only by the clothes that identification was possible. An extraordinary thing is mentioned by one gentleman. He states that in a London newspaper of the 18th of June he saw the statement that Baron von Ketteler had been murdered, whereas the deed was not committed until two days later. It will be remembered that his death was rumoured in Shanghai some days before the 20th.

This murder was the signal for the withdrawal of the foreigners to their Legations. They did not neglect one precaution, however. They looted—with no Provost-Marshal to say them nay!—the contents of rice shops, and stored the proceeds as food. It was not long before they had the storm upon them. Shot and shell marked the hurrying minutes, and at first the defenders occupied themselves busily in replying—at considerable cost of ammunition and life. They lost ten fighting men in one day, and this rude lesson showed them that such tactics would not pay. The total number of fighting men was 450—at that rate sufficient to last 45 days—and orders were issued that the defenders were not to fire unless there was reasonable chance of hitting a man. How well these orders were carried out may be judged from the computation that during the siege they killed 3,000 Chinese.

Then came the work of fortifying and generally strengthening the defences. We have already heard how strongly and effectively this was done, and how the ladies worked with their silk brocades, and other stuffs, at the making of bags which, filled with sand, afterwards formed barricades for the defenders. It is an indication of how near was the danger to say that at one point the barricades of the attacking Chinese—from which they sniped at the defenders—were but a few yards from theirs. Through loopholes the foreigners potted the enemy. Once it was found that a Chinese officer was shooting very well, and Mr. Bismarck, a good shot, was pitted against him. He ran a walking-stick through the loophole opposite that of a Chinese, and shifted his position to another at a short distance. From this point he succeeded in disposing for ever of the officer. This last, by the way, was the officer referred to in the complaint of the Tsungli Yamen.

This barricading and entrenching did not extend quite far enough to avert an awful and imminent danger. However, a certain space was left, and at this space the Chinese commenced mining. They had succeeded so well with their work that had the relieving force been a day later the Legation and its defenders would in all probability have been blown to atoms.

Throughout the siege and during the arduous work of barricading and entrenching Sir Robert Hart was a notable figure. He sank his position as Inspector-General entirely, holding himself as a plain Englishman and no more. He worked hard and gallantly with the rest, drawing the same rations, and showing himself at all times a man of strength and fortitude in danger or trouble.

As to the rations aforesaid, they were all too short. The ordinary food soon gave out, and there remained the looted rice—and the horses. So these were eaten, and rice and horseflesh was the diet of the garrison during the greater part of the siege. Wine there was in reasonable quantity, and champagne was a staple drink. Whisky was plentiful, too, though brandy ran very short. It is probable that the poorness and scarcity of the food was the chiefest suffering of the siege. "As to food," said one, "we had a hard time," and the words go for much.

Next to food, perhaps guns and ammunition take rank in importance. The stories already to hand in regard to the manufacture of ammunition are borne out.

There is one amusing story in this connection. One of the guns used was an ancient piece, a relic of 1860, rescued from a brazier's shop, and this came to be called the "International Gun." It rested on an Italian carriage, it was worked by an American, the powder used was Chinese, the projectiles were Russian—the recital of the

nationalities represented in its working would be tedious. It was fitly named.

The defenders, one and all, have practically lost everything, so far as personal effects are concerned. Those who have reached Shanghai have little else but the clothes they stand in. All the archives of the Imperial Maritime Customs are destroyed, though Sir Robert Hart has rescued his diary. This last should be interesting.

It has been matter for surprise that with the heavy artillery at their command the Chinese were not able to blow the Legations down. Their guns, it seems, were mounted on the city walls, and either were so badly mounted, or so inefficiently worked, that their shot went over the Legations and destroyed Chinese houses beyond them. The greatest danger was from stray bullets, or an occasional sniper who knew how to use his weapon with precision.

As to the nature of the attackers there can be no doubt. Such dead Chinese as were within reach were denuded of their clothes, and the defenders have now in their possession hundreds of Chinese uniforms which prove that their assailants were regular troops—chiefly those of Tung Fuhsiang. The nearness of the respective barricades explains how it was that the defenders could hear the Chinese officers urging on their men to massacre the foreigners.

THE END OF THE SIEGE.

The following account was given by the Rev. A. H. Smith, author of *Chinese Characteristics and Village Life in China*:—

The siege had already lasted fifty-four days. The morning of Sunday, August 12th, brought little relief from the long tension which had preceded it. There had been intermittent heavy firing upon the Legations during the night, with brief intervals of quiet. Several Legations had been more severely attacked than usual. An Austrian had been wounded, a German likewise, but more seriously, and a Frenchman killed. Besides this there was a Russian wounded on the City Wall, one of the most important posts of all.

One of the rare individuals who contrived to break through the numerous Chinese restrictive barricades, and smuggle a few eggs within the lines (at four cents a piece) brought the story that there had been a great battle yesterday at Changchiawan, and that 3,000 Chinese had been killed. Of course this may be true, and of course, as we have had abundant evidence, it may be a mere fabrication. One of the disadvantages of a siege is that in the course of it truth and fiction are opposite phases of the same die. It is also affirmed that Jung Lu had taken poison once more. The day was very hot. Early in the afternoon there was a savage attack upon the British Legation from the south-west, as so often before. We are used to them now, and, like Mr. Wilfer with his daughters, merely observe: "Oh! here comes another one of them."

The special excitement of the day was another letter from the Tsungli Yamén, asking for an appointment for a meeting with the Ministers to discuss a cessation of hostilities. This of course meant no more attacks, so that we might "rest our hearts down into the abdomen" as the Chinese phrase runs, knowing that all would be peace. Alas! We have had an extended experience of the duplicity of the Tsungli Yamén, and we are never sure just what their next move is to be and neither, to tell the truth, are they. To emphasise the proposals for "peace" there came another furious attack in the afternoon, and one of the machine-guns was turned that way with its heavy boom as five simultaneous shots took effect. This always seemed to have a quieting effect upon the rifle firing, but it was less efficient now. The main topic of public discussion was what is to be done about the proposals for an interview with the Tsungli Yamén. To many it seemed almost a scandal that in view of past perfidy there should be any talk about even so much as an interview. But the only reason for refusing the repeated and urgent efforts of the Yamén to get the foreign Ministers to leave Peking was the claim that they might be useful at their posts when negotiations should arise. To decline now any such negotiations in advance would obviously put the Foreign Ministers in the wrong.

A note was sent agreeing to a meeting, but the place remained uncertain. On some accounts the German Legation, now in ruins, seemed the best fitted for the purpose, but to this there were

objections. There was also good reason for not admitting the Yamén Ministers within the British Legation, especially as they might come largely attended, and it would be difficult to prevent the attendants from seeing more than was desirable. It was decided to meet them outside the British Legation, on the bank of the canal, where a mat-shed had been put up for such uses many weeks ago, and afterwards dismantled when it was seen to be useless. But about half-past ten o'clock there arrived a note from the Yamén to say that inasmuch as the Foreign Ministers had re-opened hostilities, and had killed a captain of Chinese troops and twenty-six of his men, and as the Yamén Minister were "very busy," the Ministers would not come! This was most disappointing, as the only thing expected (or indeed desired) from the conference was a cessation of the continuous attacks, which was indefinitely postponed. A story was in circulation that the officer and men alleged to have been killed by us were some of those who have been so furiously assailing us for the past eight and forty hours. As they shoot only from behind small loopholes, it is very unlikely that so many have been killed and there is no evidence that their casualties are greater than ours. During the night a still fiercer attack was expected, and we were not disappointed. Early in the evening it began in a storm, and was kept up with brief intermissions all night. If the onsets could be distinguished the one from the other, there were about six before daylight, but it was practically a continuous and a murderous fusillade, evidently with new weapons, and the determination was to do as much harm as possible. This had been foreseen, and all the available machine guns had been placed in position to meet the enemy in case there should be a rush. The long disused gun-platforms on the wall of the Imperial city to the north, were provided with a shell-gun which threw shells into the Legation all night, one of which fell in a dressing-room of the British Minister's house, and another in the main gate-way of the Legation, but in each case without damage. During the continuance of the most furious attack the bell in the toll-tower tolled an alarm intended to call every one to his post, the first instance of such an alarm for many weeks, and when this was over without result, the volunteers retired once more to such rest as was possible. Three hours later a second alarm more imperative than the first was rung, but the Chinese did not make a rush as was expected, and things went on as before. During this terrible night the casualties were severe. Mitchell, the American gunner serving a Chinese cannon mounted in the barricades west of the south stables, had his arm badly shattered. A German was killed in his own Legation, while crossing the yard; the Japanese doctor got a bullet in his leg, and a British marine had a ball through his shoulder.

Two civilians, a French priest and the Belgian doctor, received slight injuries from stray bullets. On every side the assailants were more resolute and more furious than at any previous time. Soon after two o'clock in the morning, our attention was arrested by hearing the sharp sound of a machine-gun some distance to the east, apparently several miles distant. This it was held must be the relieving column approaching Peking, as we have never known the Chinese to use these guns during the siege.

Some time later the booming of heavy guns in the same direction confirmed the diagnosis, and it became certain that help was at hand—literally at the gates. After breakfast word came from those who had been on the city wall that foreign cannon were shelling the Ch'ihua Gate, namely the one which is entered from Tungchou by the stone road. From the wall itself the shells could be seen falling all about the gate, and especially under the circumstances it made a spectacle well worth seeing. Considering that the walls of the Chinese City are sixty feet high and forty feet thick, and capable of indefinite defence, the prospect for an early entrance against the fierce resistance

THE DEFENCE OF THE PEITANG.

The *N.-C. Daily News*, on the authority of one of the besieged, says that the defence of the Legations pales before the defence of the Peitang, or Roman Catholic Mission, at Peking. There were there Bishop Favier, six or seven priests, some twenty Sisters, and some 2,000

native converts, men, women, and children, with 30 French and 10 Italian guards, only 40 rifles in all. When one of the guards fell his rifle was handed to a native convert. The enemy exploded five mines altogether under the besieged, in one of which some 80 persons, principally women and children, and five Italian guards were killed. The Italian officer was buried in it for three-quarters of an hour, and was got out almost unhurt. After the relief, another large mine was discovered under the church itself, whose explosion would have caused a tremendous loss of life. Electric conductors were found in this mine. The Peitang beat the Legations in one thing, in that the converts succeeded in capturing one of the enemy's guns with its ammunition, and in making ammunition for it when the captured supply came to an end. For two months there was no communication between the Peitang and the Legations, and neither knew how the others were faring. At the end the rations at the Peitang were reduced to two ounces of rice a day a head, with a little horse-meat for the fighting men, and if the relief had not come when it did, the majority of the 2,000 converts, the priests and the Sisters must have died of starvation.

TIENTSIN.

THE CONDITION OF THE TOWN.

The re-established *Peking and Tientsin Times* commenting on the "surprise, not untinged with positive disappointment," of visitors to the Settlements at the little damage visible, says:—

We recommend anyone wishing to get a vivid impression of the Chinese fire and its effects to go through the French Settlement till they reach the river, and then round the Bund back to Consular Road, and they will see a scene of ruination and desolation, exclusive of Chinese houses, which will astonish them. The British Settlement does not undoubtedly, outwardly, bear evidence of the terrific fusillade of bullet and shell to which we were subjected for precisely a month; but if we are to credit statements, neither did Mafeking or Ladysmith. A house may be very badly damaged by shot and shell without its walls falling flat, or its chimney-pots being prone upon the doorstep, and many residences which outwardly preserved their symmetry are inwardly ravaged by shrapnel and perforated with countless bullet-holes. Instances of this are the T. T. & Lighter Co.'s offices, Hongkong, and Chartered Banks, Astor House Hotel, British Consulate, Japanese Consulate and in fact the majority of the buildings struck, not once but time and time again, each shell wrecking some inner wall and furniture and doing hundreds of dollars worth of damage. In the Hongkong Bank a shell telescoped three upper rooms and wrecked contents; the Astor House had one room literally dismantled, pictures and all, by a shell which left the smallest possible aperture in the outer wall, but exploding, smashed the ceiling, walls, and doors of three rooms more or less. The Gordon Hall stands apparently intact except for a few abrasures of the tower walls which might almost pass unnoticed; but in the residential part of the house the staircase was wrecked in one part, a bedroom wrecked, and various other damage done.

Buildings damaged seriously:—Hongkong Bank, Chartered Bank, British Consulate, French Consulate, Japanese Consulate, Messrs. Philippot & Co., Railway Offices, Messrs. Tallien & Co., Messrs. Watson & Co., Tientsin Hotel, Astor House Hotel, Clearance House, Taku Tug & Lighter Co., W. A. Forbes & Co., Messrs. Liddell & Co., Mr. Kliene's house, Mr. Susemihl's house, Messrs. Collins & Co., Tientsin Club, Messrs. Wilson & Co., St. Louis Cathedral, Gordon Hall, Temperance Hall.

All the above had more than one shell, and many up to eight and ten. We do not pretend that any of these lists are complete.

Slightly damaged:—Five houses Victoria Terrace, Mr. McLeish's house, Mr. de Lindé's house, German Club, Dr. Irwin's house, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Messrs. Telge, Shroeter & Co., Mr. Anderson's house, Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., Tientsin Water Works, Tientsin Gas Works.

Totally destroyed by shell and fire:—Russian Consulate, Yokohama Specie Bank, Woollen Mill, Railway Station, Taylor's and

bouring stores, Messrs. Butterfield & Co.'s godown, Messrs. Mackenzie & Co.'s godown, Mr. Detring's house, Mr. John Dickinson's house, Grand Stand, Racecourse, Mr. Ballan's house, Mr. Ash's house, Mr. Montell's house, Mr. Ward's office.

Also the whole of the Chinese houses on the opposite side of the river; all Chinese houses and small shops in Tze-chu-lin, and all Chinese houses in and around the Foreign Settlements, Taku Road and Extra Concession.

CHANG CHIH-TUNG'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

The Foreign Office having carried out its promise to consult the Yangtze Viceroy before negotiating for peace, the following is reported to be Chang Chih-tung's despatch on the subject to Mr. Pelham Warren, H. M. Consul-General at Shanghai:—

Ever since the commencement of disturbances in the North, trade on the Yangtze, both foreign and native, has suffered greatly thereby, and since the entrance of the Allied forces into Peking the hearts of all men have been greatly disturbed. In consequence of this, therefore, the members of the outlaw Kolao Hui (society) have repeatedly risen on all sides, under the pretext of "protecting the Empire," creating disturbances, setting fire to houses and pillaging the countryside. Although the high authorities of the Liangkang and Lianghu provinces have sent troops to suppress these risings (I regret to say that) so long as peace is not determined upon so long will the hearts of the masses be uneasy. Great Britain has had trade intercourse with the riverine and maritime ports for several tens of years and it has been owing to her efforts that trade has increased now to such a huge and flourishing extent there. Hence if Great Britain does not take the initiative at an early date in bringing about peace with the other Powers, the chances are that the increasing disturbances of these outlaws will spread to other ports and bring about a repetition of what occurred at Tientsin, in which case it is to be feared that it will take more than several tens of years to restore them to their original flourishing condition of trade.

In 1894, during the Chinese-Japanese war, Great Britain was unwilling to be early on the field and send men (to China), and the result was that Russia was allowed to get ahead of Great Britain (and complete her scheme in regard to Manchuria). Russia is, indeed, at the present time, in the zenith of her prestige and power; if therefore, Great Britain (again) hesitates and acts as a mere spectator, many phases in the situation will happen, and though the high authorities of the Liangkang and Lianghu will do their best in regard to the safety of of the Yangtze, yet if fighting continue for a long time, outlaws everywhere will take advantage of the complications and rebel, the *status quo* will be threatened with destruction and restoration rendered impossible. All our efforts will be as nothing and only assist the scheme of partition of other Powers. This, I know, will not tend to the advantage of Great Britain. But in the case of China opposing herself against seven or eight great and powerful nations, what harm would there be in suspending hostilities for a few months? Great Britain has always considered trade to be of the first importance and her desire has always been to benefit our country as well; moreover, I have to acknowledge the very friendly intentions of the British Foreign Office in asking for the opinions of the Viceroys of the Liangkang and Lianghu and the information that the policy (as regards China) of the United States and Japan is the same as that of Great Britain. I have recently received telegrams from the various Powers, the language of which seems to be friendly. I venture therefore to ask you to speedily transmit this to the British Foreign Office with the request to take advantage of the present conditions and initiate peace negotiations with the suspension of hostilities in the meantime; to invite the United States and Japan to join Great Britain and speedily telegraph to the other Powers requesting them to appoint Ministers with full powers to meet Li Hung-chang, and lose no time in opening peace negotiations at once. Fortunate indeed will then be the relations of China with the world.

AN IMPERIAL DECREE.

The *N.-C. Daily News* publishes a translation of what it calls "a most extraordinary decree," which on or about the 2nd instant H.E. Li Hung-chang received via Chinanfu. It was forwarded to him by the Grand Council, purporting to have been issued by the Emperor himself. The decree is dated the 19th of August—at the time the Refugee Court was to be at Hnailu, south of the Chihli-Shansi borders. It means, says our contemporary, that the Empress Dowager is concocting a deep-laid scheme to make the world believe that, shut up inside the Palace, she had not the slightest knowledge of what had been going on during the reign of terror in Peking in June, July, and part of August, and that the upshot, resulting in the capture of Peking by the Allies, was a veritable surprise to her and the Emperor. But how can the Empress Dowager deny what fell from her own lips at the Grand Councils held in June last when attacks were first begun against the Legations? What about the slaughter of the high Chinese Ministers who tried to prevent the Reactionists from murdering the people in the Legations? The whole thing would seem like a big joke were we not aware that the decree below has a deep purpose in it and that an attempt is to be made to lay the entire blame on some high Ministers and Viceroys who are to be denounced for taking the whole affair of the war on their own shoulders, while at the same time they kept the Empress Dowager so ignorant of what was going on that when the Allies approached Peking her flight came as a great surprise on her. The following is the text of the "Special Secret Decree to Li Hung-chang":—

"When on the 15th August the Foreign troops fiercely attacked and entered the Capital for the purpose of seizing the 'Forbidden Precincts' of the Palaces and matters began to be very dangerous. We, the Emperor, were forced under the circumstances to escort H.I.M. the Empress Dowager, Tze-hai-tuan-yu, etc., etc., on a temporary journey to the West.

"Now these troubles arose through the mutual enmity, followed by battles, of the masses against Christian converts, which the Government had difficulty in suppressing. This matter we have already explained in detail in letters in our own hand to the various Governments, and owing to this the said Governments offered to suppress the troubles for us, saying that they meant no harm to this Government. [The foreign Governments] have, instead, acted in the present manner, which clearly shows that they do not consider themselves in a friendly country. This is contrary to our original understanding. What is more (they seem to have forgotten) this Government has, from first to last, regardless of everything else, done its best to give complete protection (*sic*) to the various Legations in Peking, and never once failed to treat them courteously and kindly. In view of this, therefore, we ought all the more not to be treated in this manner. Yesterday we had already appointed Yung Lu, Hsü Tung and Duke Ch'ung Yi to remain in Peking (and attend to matters there). But in view of the circumstance that at the present moment the foreign troops are flushed with conquest, it is to be feared that negotiations of a friendly nature will not be easy.

"Now, Li Hung-chang is a loyal and impartial Minister and his fame is well-known to foreigners, who believe in him. Now since the affairs of this country have got to the present pitch we wonder to what a state of patriotism and anger they have not driven him. We therefore hereby command him to make all haste and to the best of his ability devise every means of restoring peace to his country, and to do this either by telegraphing to the Foreign Officers of the various countries, or consult personally with the Consuls-General in Shanghai. We, the Emperor, look to him (Li Hung-chang) to ward off this great disaster, and we earnestly hope that he will succeed."

[Translator's Note:—The last characters, "earnestly hope" have never been used by an Emperor in Chinese history, the sentence being generally used amongst equals, and are meant to show that Kuang Hsü asks the service of Li Hung-chang as an equal in distress and not as a command.]

The above decree was sent out by Li Hung-chang to the other Viceroys and Governors of

the Empire. To show that H.E. was also most perplexed by it, says the *Daily News*, we translate below a telegram despatched by H.E. to Governor Yuan Shikai, at Shantung, which will explain our meaning:—

"I find, in reference to the secret edict, that all the telegrams I have received from the various Foreign Offices as well as what I have read in the foreign newspapers concerning what happened to the various legations in Peking do not all agree with what is said in the secret edict. I therefore consider, under the circumstances, that it will be most difficult to open and complete negotiations on that line. I memorialized yesterday, asking for the appointment of Prince Ching, Yung Lu, and the Viceroys Liu K'un-yi and Chang Chih-tung as colleagues to bring about peace negotiations, and that our Ministers in foreign countries be commanded to explain, in a friendly and suave manner, matters to the various Foreign Offices. As for the command that I should appeal to the various Consuls-General of Shanghai, I may say, that with the exception of certain Consuls who have called on me, the rest have not done so and seem to entertain other opinions. But those whom I have seen and asked to telegraph the matter to their home governments, they replied that they have no authority to negotiate for peace here. But I intend as soon as matters clear up for the better to take steamer to Tientsin and Peking where opportunity may be seized to open negotiations in company with my colleagues."

THE GALE.

The meteorological reports issued on the 8th inst. led us to expect rough weather within the next few days. Further evidence that this expectation would be realised was forthcoming on Sunday and Monday. At a quarter to 11 on Monday morning the Black Ball, signifying that the typhoon was within 300 miles to the South, was hoisted, and at half past four in the afternoon one typhoon gun was fired and a strong gale from the east was reported. As the day wore on a typhoon seemed imminent. The junks and small boats went into shelter and the larger vessels got ready for the ordeal. The ferry boats stopped running about eight o'clock in the evening. During the night a very strong wind blew, and it continued until towards noon on the 11th inst.

The water was too rough on the 11th inst. to allow of the ferry steamers coming to Pedder's Wharf. They accordingly made their way to the pier at the East Point Sugar Works, where the passengers arrived drenched to the skin. Among them was Mr. A. Fockeera, army and navy contractor, who had a narrow escape from death. On the launch reaching the pier he stepped out, but missed his footing (the launch rocking considerably) and fell into the water. He was in danger not merely of drowning but of being crushed to death between the launch and the pier. Fortunately the coxswain drew ahead, and Sanitary Inspector Michael threw a fender to Mr. Fockeera, which the latter clutched and was thus drawn aboard.

The whole of Praya East bears evidence of the gale. Several dust boats, which are always deserted by the coolies on the approach of bad weather, were dashed to pieces, and the wreckage is strewn all about. Then some half-dozen houses which are being erected along Praya East came to grief. They had reached the fourth and last storey, but had not been roofed in. Catching the inside walls the wind blew one down after the other, but left the front wall standing.

At about five o'clock on Monday evening an exciting scene was witnessed at Kennedytown. A night-soil boat got water-logged and sank just off the Praya, and the crew—three in number—were seen struggling in the water. Sergeant Dymond, of the West Point Police Station, caught sight of them, and with the assistance of some German sailors from a boat lying at the kerosene wharf managed to get them ashore.

On the 11th inst. word was received that the No. 2 police launch was stranded at Tai-ho, having broken her propeller, and the No. 1 launch was sent to her assistance.

At Kowloon a match and stockade at the top of Garden Road was blown down, and some stockading along Elgin Road to Garden Road was also demolished. A tree in Carnarvon Road was blown down. In falling it caught some overhead wires and pulled them down with it.

The *Ningyang*, a stern-wheel river boat, which was lying at Hunghom for repairs, was driven ashore at Gun Chih Hill. She was not in the best of condition, her side having been damaged in a collision, so this latter mishap has about finished her.

A BRITISH TRANSPORT IN THE TYPHOON.

The British transport *Nuddea*, which left Rangoon on the 31st ult. and arrived in the harbour at about 11 o'clock a.m. on the 12th inst. with the 6th Burmahs, had a fair passage until she arrived within 60 miles off Hongkong on Monday night, when she was caught in the typhoon, which Captain Willis could not attempt to avoid on account of his being too near land. The squalls struck the ship with a great force, and the sea being extremely heavy the vessel became unmanageable. The troops were battened down, nobody but the ship's officers being left on deck. The foremast was carried away to starboard, followed by the main top-gallant mast and mizzen top-mast, and the deck was swept clean. Two boats were carried off and another left hanging down the side. Twenty-three mules and four horses were killed and 143 sheep washed overboard. A native sustained a slight fracture of the skull, but no one else appears to have been hurt.

THE RIOT AT TAI KOK TSUI.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE MAGISTRACY.

At the Magistracy on the 13th inst., before Mr. Hazeland, the nine men charged with riotous conduct and assaulting the police at Tai Kok Tsui on Sunday last were again brought up.

Indian constable No. 620 said that on Sunday last at 3.15 p.m. he attempted to make an arrest, when he was set upon by a crowd of roughs. He blew his whistle and three other constables came to his assistance. They arrested the first three defendants, but the latter were rescued by the mob. He was struggling on the ground at the time of the rescue. He recognised the nine defendants as having been amongst the crowd. The assault commenced at 3.15 p.m. but he could not find the three men until six o'clock, when they were arrested.

Indian Constable No. 587 said he forgot the day on which the affair took place, but it was at 3.15 p.m. He saw No. 620 struggling on the ground without his turban and whistle. He asked him what was the matter, and on being told that he had been assaulted, they arrested the first three defendants. When they were taking them to the Police Station, the Chinese near by commenced to throw stones and bricks at them, also rescuing the three prisoners. He was not able to recognise any of the men who rescued the three, nor any of those who threw stones, in the nine defendants. There were from one hundred to a hundred and fifty in the crowd.

Indian Constable No. 843 said on Sunday last at 3.15 p.m. they arrested the three defendants. When they were taking them to the Station he heard cries, and bricks and stones commenced to be thrown about. He was able to identify the last six defendants as having been amongst those who threw stones. They were attacked immediately they arrested the men, who then escaped. As he was running away a stone hit him on the left leg.

Indian Constable No. 553 said he was sent out with two other constables, and they went to Tai Kok Tsui. They saw No. 620, who said he had been assaulted. They then went to a shop and arrested the first three defendants. He was hit on the leg and back with the stones. He recognised the last six defendants and said they were amongst those who threw stones. He said that they had the men in custody for a quarter of an hour. He was hit on the back and leg as he was running away.

Inspector MacDonald said he had the first intimation at 4.30 and got to Tai Kok Tsui at

about five o'clock. He saw the three large empty boxes, about which the trouble began.

The defence was that the three men took no part in the assault. The evidence showed that all the constable were hit in the back.

Chan Wa said he was master of a blacksmith's shop in Ship Street, Tai Kok Tsui. On Sunday, the 9th inst., he saw the constable and a Chinaman struggling together. He saw the affair from beginning to end. He saw three men arrested. The first three defendants were not the men. He said he knew the first three defendants.

Mr. Hazeland said that the evidence of the first witness was so unsatisfactory that no reliance could be placed on the man. He practically refused to answer questions, and his behaviour was unsatisfactory all through. One witness said he was not able to recognise the men who threw the stones. The other constables said that the last six defendants were the men. The last witness said the three men who were arrested originally by the plaintiff were not the three defendants. He said that there was no doubt about an assault having been committed, but he was not satisfied that any of the defendants were connected therewith. They were accordingly all discharged.

THE KEROSENE STORING CASE.

MR. HAZELAND'S DECISION.

At the Magistracy on the 7th inst. Mr. Hazeland gave his decision in the case against Mr. J. W. Bolles, of the Standard Oil Company, who was charged that he "unlawfully did solder kerosene, this contrary to the conditions of your license," and further that he "unlawfully did store damaged kerosene cases contrary to the conditions of your license to store kerosene."

"His Worship said:—

"The defendant J. W. Bolles, of the Standard Oil Company, was summoned in this case for violating the conditions annexed to a license made pursuant to Section 11 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1873 entitled 'The Dangerous Goods Ordinance 1873' for that he, the said defendant, (a) unlawfully did solder kerosene tins contrary to the conditions of the license issued to store kerosene, and (b) further that he did unlawfully store damaged kerosene cases contrary to the conditions of the license issued to store kerosene.

"On the first charge it was contended by the solicitor for the defendant that the conditions made pursuant to Section 11 of the Ordinance by the Governor in Council, and dated the 16th April, 1884, were *ultra vires*. On this issue I must find for the prosecution. The section under which such conditions were issued reads as follows:— 'There may be annexed to any such license, such conditions to the mode of storage, the nature and situation of the premises in which and the nature of the goods with which such dangerous goods are to be stored, the mode of carrying such dangerous goods within the Colony and generally as to the safe keeping of such dangerous goods as may to the Governor in Council seem expedient.'

"I am of opinion that the condition that 'all soldering is to be done in a sunken space, etc.' is a condition respecting 'the safe keeping of such dangerous goods as may to the Governor in Council seem expedient.'

"I therefore convict the defendant on the first charge. It was submitted by the defendant that if I found him guilty on this charge owing to the special circumstances of the case I ought to inflict a nominal penalty only.

"It would appear from the evidence that the kerosene, the subject matter of this charge, was a consignment which arrived about 10 days ago, in which nearly all the tins were leaking. These tins were piled up in the pit, and in consequence of this the pit was flooded. Furthermore there was also no room in the pit to do the soldering. This is no answer to the charge. The conditions of the license are imperative, that all soldering must be done in the sunken space. I think, however, a nominal penalty of \$10 will be sufficient to prevent a recurrence of the offence. The 2nd charge against the defendant is that he unlawfully did store damaged kerosene cases contrary to the conditions of his license to store kerosene. The evidence adduced for the defence was that the tins piled up in the open space were good tins. The

evidence of Inspector Duncan was to the effect that the ground was swimming in oil, but he did not see oil oozing from any of the tins. I think it very likely that the oil on the ground was the result of the leakage from the tins as they were being taken into the pit. The evidence on this point is conflicting and raises a doubt in my mind, and I must give the Defendant the benefit of such doubts. I therefore find the Defendant not guilty on the 2nd charge. Fined \$10 on 1st charge, not guilty on 2nd charge."

MARRIAGE OF SIR THOMAS JACKSON'S SECOND DAUGHTER.

The marriage of Miss Amy Jackson, second daughter of Sir Thomas Jackson, to Captain J. H. Lloyd, 1st Battalion King's Own Regiment, son of the late Major J. H. Lloyd, R.A., was solemnised at St. Nicholas Church, Chislehurst, on August 4th.

The bride arrived punctually at 2.30, wearing a correspondent. She was attired in white satin, with décolletage of finely tucked chiffon. The skirt and bodice were trimmed with silk appliqué and Irish lace. A plain tulle veil, looped up with orange blossoms, completed a very charming costume. She wore three handsome diamond stars, the gift of her parents.

A few relations and friends assembled afterwards at Oakbank and drank the health of the bride and bridegroom. The happy pair left for Sonning, Mrs. Lloyd wearing a pale bluish grey silk voile with large black hat.

Lady Jackson's gown was a handsome confection in black over white. Miss Jackson was in fawn, picked out with black, and Miss B. Jackson wore pale blue voile with a large black hat. The youngest sister, Miss Dorothy Jackson, officiated as the only bridesmaid, and wore an Empire costume of white muslin and lace with hat to match. The presents were numerous and came from all quarters of the world, one of the most interesting being a silver cup from the officers of the King's Own, with their signatures carved all over the bowl.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 8th September.

AN ALLEGED EDICT.

The Acting Viceroy Tak Sow has received an Edict from the Imperial Government, purporting to have been issued by the Emperor before he left Peking. The document states that he the Emperor much regrets what had happened, and is deeply sorry for having permitted the crisis in the North to reach its present climax. He commands the Viceroys and Governors of all the provinces to protect the lives and property of foreigners and Christians at all hazards, and prevent risings in their respective territories.

ONE OF PRINCE TUAN'S DEEDS.

New has reached here of the death of the late Minister Chang Yen Hwan. He was a native of Canton and rose from a very humble position. In his early youth he successfully passed several examinations; and step by step, through the influence of his friends and the expenditure of a good deal of money, as well as on account of his knowledge of foreign affairs, he attained a high position, and was sent to Washington as Ambassador for six years. Not long ago, being suspected of being one of the reform party, he was banished to the extremity of Manchuria. Of late it was said that he and Li Hung-chang were the only two persons likely to bring about a settlement with the Foreign Powers. Prince Tuan accordingly sent a false Imperial message, charging him on suspicions of having held secret communications with Russia, which amounted to high treason, and had him beheaded.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

It is stated upon reliable authority that Wong Chuan Shan, otherwise known as Wong Chi-chin, former Secretary and legal adviser of the late Viceroy, and Superintendent of the Leiyang, has sent some time ago to Hongkong to settle

the Kowloon boundary question with the Governor; and Lao Hok Shan, late Director of the Commercial Bureau of Canton, who has shown himself so prominent in the rendition case of King Lien Shan at Macao, and gained a wide notoriety in the matter of the Fantan and Canton Lottery affairs, and who accompanied Li Hung-chang to Shanghai to be his secretary; have been charged with treason, inasmuch as they are suspected of having had secret communications with the Foreign Powers to betray the Chinese Government. Prince Tuan sent orders to have them beheaded; but on learning of their impending fate they bolted to Singapore. Lao's family have gone to Macao, and his house, the largest and best building in Canton, has been seized by the Mandarins.

THE SUPPRESSED PAPERS.

There has been a talk about the revival of the Chinese newspapers lately suppressed here; but I think this is not so easy, unless the parties interested can pay large squeezes. The reasons are simply these. In the first place the Viceroy does not like the people to know too much of the news of the North, for fear that they might incite the bad characters to riot; secondly, it is said that the professors of the four principal colleges in Canton, together with the gentry, strongly object to any publication that says anything to the discredit of China; thirdly, if anything is said of the defeat of China the lower class of the populace will certainly go and storm the newspaper offices, which may also lead to a riot; and fourthly, if they say anything against foreigners, the Consuls will take action. These are the difficulties, and up to now no definite arrangement has been made to re-open the offices, although some enterprising persons are attempting to do so. Many have subscribed to the Chinese newspapers of Hongkong, which I have no doubt are doing a very good business.

THE STATE OF CANTON.

Canton is quiet, and business is going on the same as usual, except that the capitalists and bankers hesitate rather about investing their money in transactions just as yet until they see the ultimate result of the Peking trouble. Things sold here are much dearer than in Hongkong or Macao. The Chinese soldiers, all in red waistcoats with characters on them denoting to what regiment they belong, are still seen patrolling leisurely about the streets, in one hand carrying an umbrella, and in the other holding a pipe, with revolvers stuck in their waist-bands. The other day two or three foreigners, taken by a guide into the city to see the sights, while passing the Bannermen Street where the Manchus live, were insulted by a few Manchu rascals, who threatened to kill, and attempted to pelt them, but it was soon put a stop to by others. One can safely go about in the suburbs of the new city without any fear; but to venture into the old city where the Manchus or bannermen live is not advisable.

Canton, 10th September.

A SUNDAY MORNING ALARM.

Between two and three a.m. on Sunday morning some residents in the French Concession, Shameen, were startled from their slumbers by two rifle shots, followed by an alarm-gun from one of the gunboats, and then by another. I thought it was an attack upon Shameen. I quickly dressed myself and walked in the direction of the East Bridge, where I saw the marine patrols, who are always on the alert, running about to and fro. On going closer to the end, where a Chinese guard-boat remains at anchor, I beheld a few Chinese soldiers pushing and pulling along by the queue a Chinese until they got him into the boat. Of course there was a good deal of noise and talk among the boat people; and upon inquiry I learned it was an attack upon one of the sampan boats after the moon feast. The thief was put in irons in the guard-boat to be sent to the Nam Hoi to-day.

The second class cruiser *Furious*, Captain Francis J. Foley, was, on the 7th August, ordered to be detached from the Channel Squadron, and left the following day for Chatham to refit and complete with stores for foreign service. It is more than probable she will be despatched to China, writes our Portsmouth naval correspondent.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 13th September.

THE STORM.

The great storm which passed over us the day before yesterday was one of the most severe. The wind was something furious, but luckily enough no damage was done except to trees and street lamps. The tide was very high in the morning in the inner harbour. Some places were covered with water about a foot deep. The Praya Grande suffered most, all the pavement stones being scattered about; repairs will take about a week, I should say.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Senhor Horta e Costa is again showing his old energy. A few months ago, as everyone knows, the quarter of San Lazaro was a place infected by plague. It was certain that the small houses there were breeding the sickness, but nothing was done. Now Senhor Horta e Costa has given orders that the valuation of the houses shall be taken at once and that expropriation shall begin as soon as possible. It is to be hoped that His Excellency will continue to do away with the filthy quarters of this colony, especially such quarters as must germinate the bacillus of plague. His Excellency's vigorous action is well known in Macao, and when the cable brought us the pleasant news of his coming out again as Governor, the inhabitants were full of joy at the news, for during three long years no improvements at all were made by Senhor Galhardo.

REVIEWS.

Tropical Diseases. By PATRICK MANSON, C.M.G., M.D., LL.D. London, Cassell and Co. It is now two years since the first edition of Dr. Manson's popular treatise on Tropical Diseases appeared. The fact that "a new and enlarged edition" is already called for shows how well appreciated by practitioners and the public this work has been. As the author, in his introduction, states, his book is not intended to compete with large or full treatises dealing with Eastern diseases, such as Davidson's and Hirsch's are, but if we may be allowed to criticise so very able and useful a book, we would say that it is too much of a compendium, a book to be recommended by "the crammer" to be "got up" for examination.

Undoubtedly it is this very quality which has made the treatise so popular, but we cannot fail to remember that the practitioner, for whose use and benefit it is intended, is not a raw student, straight from the Lecture-room and Hospital, whose sole ambition is not to be plucked, but a fully qualified medical man who, let us hope, has made the most of his time in special hospitals, or as assistant to private practitioners, or in "taking out" extra courses, and whose ambition soars beyond a third-rate practice in a country-town or mining district, and who is determined to seek for name and fame in the gorgeous East. For such, I cannot help thinking, a larger and more ambitious volume would have been more appropriate and given greater scope to the author's well-known talent and evident industry.

As might be expected, owing to the interest of the subject, and widely dispersed nature of the malady, Malaria occupies nearly a third part of the book, and it is in the chapters devoted to its consideration that most of the new matter introduced in this edition is found. The whole question of the genesis and mode of infection in Malaria has been accurately and persistently studied during the past two years, largely due to the impetus given by the newly-started schools of "Tropical medicine," which have sent forth commissions to Africa, South America, Italy, etc., and have thus gathered valuable information, the gist of which our author has embodied in his work. In the writer's student-days "Tropical medicine" was as unknown a region to the average student as the North Pole or Saturn; now every up-to-date medical school has its lecturer on "Tropical medicine." London and Liverpool have their post-graduate courses on the same subject. Much of the credit for this advance is due to our author, who, through his official connection with the Colonial Office, has been able to influence the ruling powers.

Some thirteen pages, pp. 19-33, of new matter are introduced, giving more minute directions for preparing and staining slides of malarial blood. Strangely Thin's haematin and alum stain, used by the West African commission is not mentioned. A very full description of the plasmodium in its various forms is given, together with the mode of transfer by the mosquito to the human body, and the development of one of the phases of the parasite in the stomach of the anophele.

An anophele, we must explain, is that species of mosquito which, as far as can be ascertained, acts as "host" to the plasmodium, and may be recognised, as might be considered natural in such a vicious animal, by standing on its head when at rest, in contra-distinction to its quieter brethren who, in like circumstances use their legs like ordinary individuals. Another point of interest is that the female mosquito is alone the "blood-sucker," not unlike its human prototype!

Its favourite habitations are those nice little puddles which Chinese like to leave around the back premises of houses, or those neat quiet pools which the enthusiastic amateur gardener keeps in front of his drawing-room windows for ornament or use. The Japanese are more sensible. They also have their landscape gardens and miniature lakes, but in the latter they cultivate gold fish, deadly enemies of the mosquito larvae. This may quite well account for the immunity of many malarious-looking places in the flowery land from paludism.

Dr. Manson states (p. 28) that the mosquito is not a mere carrier of malaria but is necessary for its development, so that if there are no mosquitoes there should be no malaria, but we know that malaria is just as active when man is not present. There are many districts in India and Africa uninhabited, not to mention the well-known case of the Roman Campagna, where the population is about nil, in which the malarial germ, to use the old term, is a most dangerous factor, and the only explanation given is that black spores exist in the soil, and that these, though long defunct, are liberated by digging. Why then does malaria disappear after cultivation? Stephens and Christopher (on malaria in Freetown) state that there is a marked concentration of anopheles "wherever a clearing with human, and especially native, dwellings is made," which leads to the spread of malaria. They point out as a still more potent factor that anopheles "swarm in the dirty native quarters and aggregate in dirty native villages" when the European houses will be almost free, and combat the popular theory "that natives are less prone to malarial disease because they are not so frequently bitten," showing they are as liable to attack by mosquitoes, but do not show it, their skin being less irritable. From these various statements it may safely be concluded we have much still to learn about the genesis of malaria.

A point in this connection of much interest to dwellers in Hongkong is that malaria is undoubtedly rampant in just such places as the African Commission describes. The nullals at West Point, down the Peak Road, between Magazine Gap and Aberdeen, at Quarry Bay, at East Point behind the old Police Station, now the Bay View Hotel, are just the typical breeding places of anopheles, "which are invariably found in mountain streams and pools left by the subsidence of the water," and it is further stated that the danger of subsoil water is that it leaves pools which become breeding-places for mosquitoes. It has long been recognised that these conditions exist all through the West Point which, since the soldiers encamped there in the forties were decimated by malaria down to the present day, when every house has some or all of its occupants down with fever, has been notoriously malaria-infected. Surface and deep drainage and the "training" of such water-courses are given as prophylactics, recommendations made by the Hongkong Commission in 1886. Perhaps the P.W.D. will now take note and exert themselves.

On p. 115, in favour of the mosquito theory, it is noticed that Mauritius, previously absolutely free from malarial disease, suffered from a severe epidemic of malaria due most likely to the introduction of a new species of mosquito, which was favoured by the numerous puddles found everywhere. In the Walcheren expedition

it is an established fact that the soldiers who slept even a few feet above the ground escaped malaria whilst those lying on the ground suffered terribly. This would seem to bear out the author's remark that mosquitoes rise only a few feet above ground, but on the other hand we know as a fact that many persons sleeping in the second or third floors of houses are frequently attacked. The danger of disturbing soil (p. 120), particularly during the warm season, the fact that chills bring out the latent plasmodia, as evidenced by the occurrence of fever on return to a cold climate, and the prevalence of fevers in draughty houses and exposed sites, seem to show that the mosquito theory hardly accounts for everything. The author's statement that malarial attacks are more common, more severe, and more dangerous in young children than in adults is hardly borne out by facts. Children are certainly more susceptible, but few practitioners here will recall many deaths from malarial fever in children.

Another statement that a malarial patient is dangerous to his neighbours, since he may spread disease (p. 121) if bitten by the proper mosquito should be true in theory, but is not confirmed by experience. The writer, for instance, has never known malaria spread through the wards of a hospital in this manner, nor have inquiries amongst other eastern practitioners elicited such facts. The assertion made in the old edition on the authority of Grassi and Faletti that the crescent body is a distinct and independent species of parasite is now disproved by Ross's observations, which show that the destiny of these bodies are "the formation of the flagellated body and certain spheres belonging to the special type of plasmodial in which the crescent occurs." It may be remarked that crescents occur only in the more severe forms of malarial fever.

There are numerous other interesting facts noted in connection with what may be termed the theory of disease, but we pass on to the practical and probably more generally interesting portion of the book.

Our author notes that in India many cases returned as "Ardent Fever" are really malarial, a fact which can be readily demonstrated by the microscope; hence the necessity of every practitioner in the east being able to examine blood and intelligently deduce his diagnosis therefrom—most important too for the patient, as the treatment of the two forms of fever differ materially. He also points out that aphasia, an affection of the brain, occurring in malarial attacks, is due to parasites in the vessels of the brain, a fact already noted by Thin, who showed some beautiful specimens in the brain of a patient from South Africa.

A statement is made that Hæmo-globinuric fever, so common in Africa, occurs in South China. The writer in a long experience has never met such a case, except in those returned from Africa and infected there.

An interesting fact is noted that, contrary to what might be expected, rapid anæmia is out of proportion to the number of plasmodia found in the blood and an explanation is given that it is probably owing to the lowered hæmo-globinuric value of the blood corpuscles. The writer can support this view, having lost a young patient living in a not markedly malarious district, whose death was due to extremely rapid blood deterioration, though the blood did not contain by any means numerous plasmodia.

On p. 97, an ingenious explanation of the production of hæmo-globinæmia is given, viz. that on the breaking up of the plasmodia, in the ordinary cycle of the fever a digestive agent, which it had previously used in absorbing individual blood-corpuscles, is set free and then runs riot amongst and attacks healthy corpuscles, setting free hæmo-globin, thus producing one of the most dangerous sequelæ of malaria.

On p. 102, the author shows that our bodies contain a defensive agent which kills malaria, i.e., phagocytes, which being let loose eat up the plasmodia. Our object should be to cultivate these beasts just as we would bees. That which promotes their well-being is warmth, rest, good food, the comforts of a hospital and the removal of the patient from the district or place where the opposing battalions are recruited; tonic influences, i.e., good air and cheerful society help the phagocyte, depressing influences, as a wetting, a surfeit, over-fatigue, anxiety, grief, favour the develop-

ment of plasmodia. Our author in giving recommendations to the new arrival states that one of the greatest causes of breaks-down in the East is that he (the new arrival) "will persist in dietetic habits appropriate to his native land," which seems to be a thrust at overeating, but a little further on he consoles us by stating: "the well-fed stand the climate best; even moderate excess is better than underfeeding;" which may be the reason that a British workman will do twice as much work as a native. Many persons think that because they have not 'fever' they cannot suffer from malaria. The author (p. 107) shows up this fallacy and points out how the plasmodia may go through its regular course of rhythmical development without fever. The writer had under his observation for months a patient who showed all the symptoms of malarial poisoning, but in whom most careful thermometrical observation taken thrice daily never showed the least rise of temperature, yet whose blood, even on arrival in England, was swarming with plasmodia.

"Drainage and cultivation are our strongest supports against the assaults of malaria." By their means enormous districts formerly useless and pestilential are rendered healthy and productive, and Drs. Stephens and Christopher in the very latest pamphlet on the malarial diseases of Africa point out the necessity of surface drainage and the radical cure of pools, puddles and swamps as the most effective means of stamping out malaria. This furnishes a strong argument in the favour of the Jubilee Road, by means of which the D. P. W. proposes to abolish the malarial swamp at Aberdeen.

Other safeguards which the author points out are that houses should not be too exposed, that grass should be preserved, or if disturbed replaced, that exposed soil should be covered with rammed clay or cement, that "it is unwise to have flower beds, vegetable gardens, etc., near bedroom windows, or to allow water from bathrooms or cook houses to flow over the ground in the vicinity of the house, or to keep water unchanged in tubs or water-butts for mosquitoes to breed in." The authors we have just quoted have proved that the neglect of these things and the filthy condition of the native huts are the cause of the severe form of fever found in Free Town (West Coast of Africa).

The soil moreover should not be disturbed in the sickly season, nor should workmen employed thereon be allowed to sleep near their works, a hint which might be taken by our military authorities, who lost many soldiers employed in making the new batteries between 1880-90. Bad water should also be avoided. Though there is no proof that malaria can be carried by this means, natives believe it can, and impure water is the paradise of anopheles, so the ignorant native may be right. Sunflowers, chrysanthemums and the eucalyptus globulus are supposed to be useful because the mosquitoes object to their smell; in fact, in the prophylaxis of malaria the mosquito turns up everywhere like King Charles's head. The author dogmatizes on p. 113, that if you have no mosquitoes malaria is also absent. At Capsuimoon lately a severe outbreak of malarial fever occurred amongst visitors there and the one good thing the sufferers could say about the place was "there were no mosquitoes—we never had to use nets."

We give the fact for what it is worth. Our author tells us (on p. 147):—"Mosquito nets must invariably be used. Tea and coffee, very small doses of alcohol are decidedly of service." The writer's patients did not use the latter, hence perhaps the fever.

The author points out that acclimatisation, experience, i.e. not exposing oneself and being careful to avoid chills, etc., and education, i.e. adopting the wisdom of others, together with an intelligent adaptation of habits to climate are amongst the most powerful safeguards against malarial infection, and to support his argument he mentions the comparative immunity of Chinese from fever. This hardly tallies with the Hongkong experience, where almost the first warning of a house being unhealthy is that the servants "are down with fever" and that "Missussee no can catchee new boy" "or cook, too muchee fear." Of course the less healthy condition of servants' quarters may partly account for their greater susceptibility. In the chapter on treatment, p. 131, a point of practical interest long known to the writer is mentioned,

viz. that quinine acts best in solution, whilst a warning is conveyed against antipyrin and phenacetin, "which are much abused in many malarial countries," which in these days of tabloids and "every man his own doctor" should be noted. Quinine still holds its place as the most efficient remedy, but "its actual mode of action is as obscure as ever." A small dose may start a malarial attack a course of mineral waters or hydropathic treatment have the same effect, and the writer would add, though it is not mentioned by the author, a good drinking bout will be a more efficient factor in producing a good burst of malaria than all the other causes mentioned combined. On p. 139 the necessity of giving quinine at once in any stage of grave fever is insisted on, a point which should be well digested, as so many "wise women" and "old hands that know everything" will shake their heads at the doctor who orders quinine "when the fever is on."

Many persons vomit quinine as soon as taken and the author gives numerous remedies to overcome this idiosyncrasy, but curiously enough does not mention the simplest mode of all, viz. the hypodermic injection of quinine. It is clearly an oversight, as a few pages further on in connection with another matter it is noticed. Enchinine which is mentioned as being useful for children, is also frequently well borne by adults, who cannot retain the ordinary quinine preparation. The use of salicylate of soda in the hæmoglobinuric fevers of Africa is mentioned and it is a curious fact that many of the unclassified fevers of Hongkong yield to this drug.

The writer believes that quinine is the most efficient drug, but cannot agree with the author that arsenic is useless in fever and only of benefit in the sequelæ. In many cases where quinine has failed a combination of "Arsenic and Bark" (which contains many Alkaloids besides Quinine) has been found most efficient.

The consideration of the other subjects with which the author deals will be taken up later, but they have not the same local interest as the portion of the book with which this review deals.

W. HARTIGAN, M.D.

China and the Present Crisis. By JOSEPH WALTON, M.P. London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co.

Mr. T. Walton's book shows too many proofs of having been rushed into print, in order to catch the public at a time when China occupies a good deal of their attention, to allow it to be of any permanent value. Besides eight months' travel through China, Japan, and Corea does not elevate the traveller to the rank of an authority on these countries. We must, however, do him the justice to observe that he has in a painstaking manner collected from the best sources of information within his reach whatever he could get on the subjects which he discusses. But why Mr. Walton elected to write the greater part of the book in short paragraphs with cross-headings over them, it is impossible to imagine. The result is that it looks like a scrap-book compiled from newspaper articles. He deprecates, it is true, any pretensions to literary form, but he would have done well to avoid giving his work an absolutely repulsive appearance.

With Mr. Walton's travel-notes and statistics we do not propose to deal here. The deductions which he made from them appear in his speeches in the House and public statements, to which we have drawn attention earlier in the year. Undoubtedly Mr. Walton did useful work at home by his persistence in calling attention to facts which ought to have been, but were not, well-known, and for this he deserves every credit. We propose to quote a few lines from the chapter on "The Present Crisis" and to give Mr. Walton's idea of what the ultimate settlement should be.

"The Hongkong China Association," he says, "early in last year sent a communication to the Foreign Office strongly representing that trouble was brewing in China, and that an anti-foreign outbreak was almost certain to take place. They expressed their strong conviction that it was of the highest importance that adequate naval military forces should be concentrated at Weihaiwei or Hongkong in order that they might be promptly available for the pro-

tection of the lives and property of British subjects in any part of China. Both the Foreign Office and Sir Claude Macdonald unfortunately disregarded this warning, and we were therefore unable, when the uprising occurred, to place a sufficient force on the ground without delay. It is clear that a lamentable and fatal ignorance as to what was transpiring in China prevailed both at the Foreign Office and at the British Legation in Peking. We have been indebted to the *Times* correspondent much more than to the British Legation for information about what has occurred from day to day in Peking for some years past. With regard to the present anti-foreign outbreak, however, not only the British Legation but even Sir Robert Hart appears to have been in ignorance of the fact that it was impending. It is only fair also to remember that the representatives of other Powers at Peking have been equally taken by surprise."

With regard to the Settlement Mr. Walton says: "It is essential that it should include the rearrangement of the commercial treaties, so that the Chinese Government shall receive substantially increased import duties, on the following conditions:

"Firstly, that all *likin* is abolished, and that in lieu of it the provincial governments shall receive a certain proportion of the increased revenues.

"Secondly, that the officials are adequately paid, so that it may no longer be excusable to appropriate money passing through their hands.

"Thirdly, that the inland waterways and the interior of China shall be opened freely and equally to the trade of all nations, and that a sum shall be allocated out of the imperial revenues to be expended under International Conservancy Boards in removing obstructions to navigation on the Yangtze, West, Yellow, and other rivers, which are or will be the great commercial arteries of the Chinese Empire.

"Fourthly, that the Chinese Government shall be given the right to take over, on specified terms and conditions, all railways built with foreign capital—the undertakings being mortgaged to and remaining under the control of the companies providing the capital until principal and interest have been repaid."

A serviceable map accompanies the volume—the same as was issued as the *Daily Mail Commercial Map of China* by Messrs Philip & Son.

THE TRADE OF CANTON.

The Imperial Maritime Customs Report on Canton Trade, compiled by Mr. J. F. Schoenicke, points out that "notwithstanding piracy and the consequent unsettled state of affairs in the Kwangtung province nearly daily written about in Native and Foreign newspapers the year 1899 is the record one, the total value of Imports and Exports being about 9 million taels in excess of that for 1895, the next best year." Silk in particular yielded large profits to growers and shippers alike. The inland waters steam navigation, though only some 18 months old, increased by leaps and bounds. The Rice crop was poor, through want of rain, and large quantities had to be imported from Wuhu, Tonkin, and Siam. Copper cash was dear, in November one dollar only realising 820 cash. About 200 steam filatures are now at work in the interior, and as the foreign demand for silk is pretty sure to increase, an addition to this number is looked for. Between 1898 and 1899 seven native dockyards for steam-launch construction and four engine-shops sprang up, but the demand for new steam-launches cannot increase indefinitely. The three steam flour-mills are still running, but the prohibition of flour export abroad checks this trade.

The Revenue of Canton reached Hk. Tls. 2,016,269, the best on record since 1892. Opium Duties and *Lekin* advanced considerably on the two previous years; Import and Coast Trade Duties and Transit Dues increased slightly; while Export Duties and Tonnage Dues showed a small falling off.

With regard to Foreign Imports, Mr. Schoenicke says: "In spite of the fact that the West River ports and stages now draw their supplies from Hongkong, and I believe I am correct in stating that at those places Foreign Imports have again made considerable advances, the value of our Foreign Imports exceeded that for 1898 by very nearly 2 million taels." Indian

Opium contributed 29 per cent. of the total Hk. Tls. 13, 861,995; English Cotton Piece goods and Yarn 10; Kerosene 8; and Indian Cotton Yarn 6 per cent. Nearly all the staple articles increased considerably.

Exports reached Hk. Tls. 23,900,000, the record figure. Raw Silk alone contributed 70 per cent. of this, and Silk Piece goods 10 per cent. The report says: "The conditions for the production of Silk being most favourable in this province, there is no reason why in case the demand continues the quantity now exported should not be doubled." And yet last year it had already doubled the figures for 1890. In Tea there was a good demand for lower grades, and for once Foreign shippers are said to have made good profits.

There is no call for much comment on Coast Trade, except that increases were recorded. The Inland Transit Trade inwards advanced steadily, 18 Foreign firms being engaged—10 British, 5 German, 2 American, 1 Japanese. A Chinese firm took out 3 passes but did not repeat the experiment.

Under Shipping, a slight advance of steamers entered and cleared is recorded, while the number of sailing vessels under foreign flags remains about the same. The inland waters steam navigation, says the report, increased to such an extent during the year that there is hardly a town in the Kwangtung delta whose inhabitants are within a steamer's passage to and from Canton. 168 steamers, from 1 to 250 tons, were registered at the Customs office during the year for inland trade—an increase of about 70 per cent. on the previous year. Nine-tenths of the steamers were Chinese-owned, while the others flew the British, German, U.S., or French flags; all were entirely manned and commanded by Chinese, yet not one serious accident occurred. The river steamers to and from Hongkong and Macao carried an average yearly number of half a million passengers each way.

With regard to piracy, Mr. Schoenicke points out that this is nothing new in Kwangtung. The capture of launches or launch-towed passenger junks, by means of sham passengers carrying concealed arms, is a later development, but this has been checked by the fact that the Chinese authorities in the second part of 1899 ordered that launches engaged in passenger-carriage should keep on board a permanent armed guard to search passengers before the vessels leave port. Cases of piracy considerably decreased in consequence.

According to the census of 1898 Canton and suburbs, including Honam, had a population of 635,84. Allowing 170,000 for boat population, we get a total of about 800,000. In conclusion the report says: "Notwithstanding the prevalence of bubonic plague in Hongkong during the greater part of the year and the absence of any kind of quarantine measures here it is noteworthy that only few a sporadic cases in the city of Canton were heard of."

CONSULAR REPORT.

SAMSHUI.

For the report on the trade of Samshui in 1899 Mr. Acting Consul Little is responsible, and to him has fallen the lot, as he points out, of being the first to compare the results of two complete years' trade—for Samshui was only opened as a Treaty Port in the middle of 1897. It is gratifying, he says, to be able to record that the imports have nearly doubled and the exports more than doubled. Samshui itself is little more than a village and was selected as a Treaty port because of its position at the junction of three important rivers, giving access to an extensive hinterland.

The imports in 1898 were to the value of £192,000, in 1899 £362,000; the exports in 1898 £39,000, in 1899 £85,000. The foreign share of the imports was £351,000 against £177,000 in 1898, nearly all of which came from Hongkong. Cotton goods represent considerably over half the total foreign imports, and the principal increases were in grey and white shirtings, Japanese cotton flannel, cloth and crape, and Indian yarn. Japanese cotton goods were in great favour, owing to their cheapness and good appearance. In Woollens the main increase was in English camlets. Metals rose in value from £129 to £1,900. Among Sundries, raw cotton, aniline dyes, flour, Japanese matches,

kerosene, and tobacco (native reimported via Hongkong) show big figures, and a considerable amount of foreign sugar was imported, although Samshui is a sugar-producing district, owing to the superior quality of the foreign article. Native imports fell off to the extent of over £3,600.

The principal exports were straw bags, brown sugar, crackers, papers, and tobacco. Sugar, says Mr. Little, promises most for the future of the export trade. The refineries of Hongkong, he continues, should provide a market close at hand, but the export duty will somewhat handicap the native grower. Of the exports over £14,000 went to Chinese ports and the rest of the £85,000 to Hongkong.

Over 1,100 transit passes inwards, covering goods of the value of £17,000, were issued, being about three times the value in the previous year. Of these goods about three-quarters were sold in this province, one-quarter in Kwangsi, and a small quantity went to Hunan. It is noteworthy that most of these passes were taken out by Chinese, thus showing that they are no longer intimidated as formerly from making use of this privilege.

Over 26,000 passengers arrived at and left the port in steamers during the year. Those carried on native boats towed by launches and on ordinary sailing craft far exceed this figure.

The steamers entered and cleared numbered 7,910 with a tonnage of over 542,000 tons, being an increase of some 2,600 steamers and 250,000 tons. Of these, 2,240 with a tonnage of 329,000 tons were British, being an increase of about 550 steamers and 111,000 tons. The Chinese come next with about half the tonnage, but double the number of steamers, most of them being launches. The Portuguese, German, American and French flags share the remainder, the last mentioned having only four vessels of 32 tons. There is, besides, an immense amount of native shipping passing up and down the river. One day Mr. Little counted 60 boats (many of them large) pass in 40 minutes."

There are 14 steamers (drawing about 6 ft.), Mr. Little says, in these waters under the West River Regulations, six making Samshui their terminus. He continues:—

"The general opinion of competent persons acquainted with local conditions seems to be that flat-bottomed stern wheelers of 2 to 3½ feet draught would be the most suitable, and there is one such boat of 140 tons under the American flag running between Canton and Wuchow. This boat is able to follow the short route from this to Canton and takes only 5 or 6 hours instead of 10 or 12 hours required by the deeper draught steamers. As regards the Hongkong one some doubt seems to be felt whether such boats would be able to make the first part of the passage where rough seas are occasionally met with."

The lighting of the river is urgently needed, and it is difficult to understand why the authorities concerned have neglected the matter so long.

Mr. Little proceeds to discuss the restrictions on the river trade, by which West River steamers may not call at inland places and steamers plying under the Inland Navigation rules may not run between two treaty ports, and goes into the meaning of the word *nei ti*, on which so much of the difficulty hinges. He says:—

"The expression 'inland waters' is stated to have the meaning ascribed to *nei ti* in the Chefoo Convention, viz., the words *nei ti* apply as much to places 'on the sea coast and river shores as to places in the interior, not open to foreign trade.' As the steamers on the Hongkong line leave the territorial waters of China, it is held by the Chinese authorities that they have no claim to the benefits of the inland navigation agreement. The steamers from Canton, however, do not leave the territorial waters, and the only ground for their exclusion from the benefit of this agreement seems to be the provision that inland waters are opened to steamers not being vessels of a sea-going type. As, however, the provision originally inserted in the rules that inland waters were to be open to 'small' steamers was objected to, and the word 'small' was subsequently omitted, and as the Canton steamers are only about 150 tons, their size does not appear to be a good reason for their exclusion. The other complaint has been the refusal to allow vessels plying under the Inland Navigation Rules to run between two

treaty ports. It is difficult to find a valid ground in the rules for this refusal, unless perhaps it is to be looked for in the meaning of the words *nei ti* as defined above. I am informed, however, that this prohibition has been withdrawn, at least as regards this port, and that inland launches now run from Canton through Samshui to the North River."

After noting an increase in the trade of the four ports of call, Kongmoon, Kumchuk, Kowkong, and Takhing, Mr. Little proceeds to some general remarks from which we take the following:—

"The substantial trade indicated by the foregoing figures and the large increase compared with the previous year would seem to warrant the expectation of a prosperous future for the port, but, unfortunately, enquiries reveal facts which considerably mar the prospect. A portion of the trade does not properly belong to the port and has been diverted to it from other places by causes which may at any time cease to operate. A large quantity of foreign goods find a market in Kowkong and should enter that place through the stage of Kumchuk, which is only a few miles distant, but when a brisk trade grew up the authorities established tax collecting stations which levied heavy charges on foreign goods passing between the two places. Importers thereupon consigned their goods to Samshui, where they are conveyed in native boats by a different route to Kowkong and thus avoid the taxes.

"These facts show that the prosperity of the port is more apparent than real and does not rest on a sound basis.

"The chief hope of a future for the port lies, in my opinion, in the development of the North River trade.

"Being situated at the mouth of the river, and there being no treaty port beyond, Samshui would handle most of this business, as well as the import trade, provided the position were not changed by the opening of new places to foreign commerce. It is, however, too near the great marts of Canton and Hongkong to ever become a real distributing centre for foreign imports."

Finally as to piracy Mr. Little says:—

"Piracy still continues unchecked, and a number of vessels, including one or two flying the British flag, have been stopped and robbed. The *lekin* boat in the harbour was raided by some lawless characters from the opposite side of the river and despoiled of its contents, the tax collectors having been first tied up and deposited in the bottom of the boat. The pirates are, however, not a blood-thirsty lot, and they let their victims go without injury after having plundered them. Recently an organised attack by several parties of men armed with modern rifles was made on a steamer from both sides of the river at a narrow place. Several passengers were killed and wounded and the bows of the ship were riddled with bullets. In consequence of this occurrence I hear that the wheel houses of several steamers are to be protected with Harveyised steel. In view of the apparent helplessness of the local authorities, the only remedy seems to be to enlist the assistance of the people by making each district responsible for lawless acts occurring within its bounds. The injury resulting from the present state of things is, however, probably more indirect in hampering the development of native trade than direct in stopping steam traffic."

According to the latest report reaching Manila from the Camarines, there is every indication of a rice famine taking place in the Lagonoy district unless immediate steps are taken to avert it. A wire from San Jose de Lagonoy to the *Manila Times* by their special correspondent says: "An inventory of the rice on hand shows sufficient grain only for a few days. The Spanish merchants there prefer to import rice in small quantities, selling high, at \$13 per caban, but their stock is somewhat exhausted. The people have plenty of money to buy rice, but there is none to buy. The population is 50,000 and the district will require an importation of nearly 1,000 cabans of rice per day for several years, since the cattle are all dead. This is the richest hemp district in the island, and the exchange of rice for hemp is exceedingly profitable, but there are as yet no Americans or Englishmen here. Hemp is selling for less than \$10 per picul."

HONGKONG.

Mr. R. F. Drury has been appointed Executive Engineer, Public Works Department.

Mr. R. H. Hollingsworth has been appointed Acting Consulting Sanitary Surveyor.

The annual camp of instruction in connection with the Hongkong Volunteer Corps will be held from the 19th to the 29th October.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Surgeon Captain J. A. Lawson, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, has been granted twelve months' leave of absence.

The case brought against Consul-General Wildman by the Filipino Junta, which has been considered in chambers, has been dismissed with costs.

The only case of communicable disease, other than plague, reported in the Colony last week, was one of enteric fever on the s.s. *Antillian*, from Cape Town.

The City Hall Library and Museum were visited last week by 290 non-Chinese and 96 Chinese, and 22 non-Chinese and 283 Chinese respectively.

A Chinaman who had been arrested for carrying arms and had been let out on bail failed to answer to his name on the 8th inst. Consequently the bail—\$100—was escheated.

From the beginning of the year up to noon yesterday there were reported in all 1062 cases of plague and 1004 deaths. During the week ending at noon yesterday there were 6 cases and six deaths.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Lawrence Gibbs \$10

The coxswain of Blackhead's launch has been fined \$50, or two months, for plying without a license. Sergeant Gourlay caught him towing a rice junk, the master of which told the Sergeant that he had undertaken to pay the defendant \$140 for doing so.

The police launch which went out to Tai-Ho to the assistance of another, which had lost her propeller, herself came to grief, her propeller being also damaged, and a third launch had to go out for them. They all reached the harbour all right at about ten o'clock on Wednesday night.

The Return of Stamp Revenue during August 1899 and 1900 shows a total increase this year of \$18,900.57. The principal items which have increased are:—Probate or Letters of Administration, \$14,132.00, Conveyance or Assignment, \$4,223.00; Bank Note Duty, \$1,144.84. The only large decrease is in the item of Adhesive Stamps, in which the falling off is \$1,501.54.

Sergeant Burrell of the A. P. C., when in the West Yorks, was the champion swimmer of his regiment. The other day his knowledge of the natatorial art stood him in good stead. He was out with a picnic party, and when near Capsuimoon several of the party decided to have a swim. Sergeant Aldridge, of the A. M. C., got into the current and being at the same time seized with cramp was in a dilemma. Sergeant Viggers, of the A. O. C., went to his assistance. He, too, found the current too strong for him, and was being carried away when Sergeant Burrell plunged into the water and kept them afloat until rescued by a junk.

Inspector Macdonald and a party of police visited 67, Battery Street, Yaumati, shortly after seven o'clock on Monday night, and on the first floor they found between 20 and 30 men playing at "Pai Kau." Ip Lam, who was evidently the keeper of the house, had a stack of dominoes in front of him, and he was throwing some dice and distributing some dominoes. He was arrested, together with 11 others. He was fined \$25, or a month, and the rest \$2 each, or 14 days.

A Post Office employee named P. A. Rozario, who resides at 28, Elgin Street, was charged with assaulting a rickshaw coolie named Wong Kung. The complainant told Mr. Hazeland that at about half-past five on Monday night he was driving his master past Lyndhurst Terrace when he met the defendant and three other Portuguese. He called out, but just as he was passing him the defendant caught hold of the shaft of the rickshaw and then kicked him. The master of a piece-goods shop near corroborated, and the defendant was fined \$5, or 14 days. A cross-summons was dismissed.

For stealing some brass locks and some copper from the Naval Yard a Chinaman was on the 10th inst. sentenced to three months' hard labour. He was trying to creep out by way of the New Reclamation when an Indian constable pounced upon him and found the brass concealed in his trousers.

The new Session of the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese commences on Monday next, the 17th instant, and the arrangements, as approved by a meeting of the Senate on the 11th instant, have been sent round for the information of members of the Court and Senate. The Session is from the middle of September to the middle of December.

Mr. George Waddell, of Ormsby Terrace, Kowloon, gave his boy, Un Hong, into custody on Tuesday night for leaving his service without reasonable notice and also for stealing six pieces of clothing, one umbrella, one gong, and one cap, on or about the month of February. The boy's story was that he had not run away but had been sick in hospital. He was afraid to go back to the complainant because the latter did not treat him well. He did not steal the articles in question. Several of them were given to him by the complainant in lieu of wages. His Worship considered the boy justified in keeping away from the complainant and discharged him.

The following is the return of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of reserve in Hongkong during the month ended August 31st, as certified by the Managers of the respective banks:—

Banks.	Average Specie in amount.	Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China...	\$ 2,696,366	\$1,500,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	7,546,934	5,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	429,827	150,000

Total \$10,673,127 \$6,650,000

Mr. C. T. Kew, dentist, who resides in Kowloon, called at Tsim Tsat Tsui Police Station on Tuesday night and reported that his coolie who had just come over from Hongkong had told him that between half-past seven and half-past eight that night his business premises in Queen's Road Central had been broken into. He could not cross the harbour himself, as the launches stopped running at six o'clock in the evening, so the Inspector telephoned to the Central Police Station. An investigation showed that a Chubb's patent padlock had been stolen from the door, but that the premises had apparently not been entered, nothing having been disturbed. A small boy informed the constable told off to watch the premises that he had seen a Chinaman wrench off the padlock and take it away.

The recent enlargement of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, from four pages to eight pages, necessitated the introduction of larger machinery, two new quad-royal machines being secured from Messrs Miller and Richards, of Edinburgh, to enable the paper to be printed in one sheet, uncut. Hitherto the machines have been run by coolies, a slow and unsatisfactory process, which it was impossible to continue with the larger and consequently heavier machinery. After considerable delay in the execution of the order at home—the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., have just successfully supplied and fitted an electric motor, the machinery being now run by electricity, the first experiment of its kind in Hongkong. The motor was made by the Fuller Weston Electrical Manufacturing Company, London. It is 2½ B. H. P. and rotates at a speed of 1,050 revolutions per minute. With alternating current motors the great trouble has hitherto been to devise a successful means of starting them against a load, and although no perfect method has been devised, it has been found possible to overcome the difficulty by an ingenious device. The motor shaft is fitted with a clutch pulley so constructed that until the motor has run up to nearly normal speed the motor shaft revolves freely. When the proper speed has been reached the clutch comes into action and causes the belt pulley to rotate and drive the machinery. The motor is fitted with self-oiling bearings, which require a minimum of oil and attention. The fitting of the printing machinery was done by Messrs G. Fenwick and Co., Ltd., who also supplied the shafting, etc.

The owner of the Ping Kee arms shop, No. 252, Des Vœux Road, was charged on the 8th inst. with failing to enter particulars of certain stock—ten revolvers—in his possession in his stock book. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$100.

At the Magistracy on the 8th inst. Fung Cheung, a partner in the Hip Tai firm of contractors, 38, D'Aguilar Street, was charged with embezzling \$7,100, moneys of the firm. Evidence of arrest was given and the defendant was remanded.

At the Magistracy on the 8th inst. Li Kwong, a boy in the employ of Mrs. J. G. Remedios, of 34, Elgin Street, was fined \$10 for disobeying lawful orders, and Chung Kwai, in the employ of Miss F. G. Gonsalves, of 2, Mosque Street, was similarly dealt with for a like offence.

At the Magistracy on the 7th inst. the hearing of the charge against five Chinamen, arrested for taking part in an armed robbery on the 28th July at Tung Chan Tsing, near Kowloon City, was resumed. After having heard the evidence His Worship discharged two of the prisoners, and the other three are to be tried at the next Criminal Sessions.

It is a very necessary precaution that anyone taking cattle to Kowloon is obliged to land them at the Police Pier, unless he has authority from the Sanitary Board to do otherwise, so that they can be seen by the officer on duty there. The other day Sergeant Gourley found three men, who turned out to be cattle dealers, attempting to land three cows and a calf between the Bricket Factory and the Torpedo Depot. He promptly arrested the three men, and on the 10th inst. Mr. Hazeland fined them \$3 each.

At about half-past two a.m. on the 10th inst. Ng Ki, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 186, Queen's Road West, was awakened by some one knocking against him. On seeing a strange man in his room he at once jumped up, and found that the man had collected two or three jackets and some other articles for carrying away. The boarding-house keeper yelled out "Thieves" and captured his unwelcome visitor just as he was attempting to escape over the verandah, while a Chinese constable who had been attracted by his cries took the man into custody. Later in the day Mr. Hazeland sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

Ip In Yeung, a salesman, appeared in the dock on the 7th inst. charged with obtaining \$106 from the Tin Hing shop, 57, Queen's Road East, by falsely representing that he was the owner of the Sun Li and Sun Wo shops. Ho Chik, the blacksmith for the Sun Li and Sun Wo, said the defendant came and ordered 70 swivels at \$2 each. He only made 58. The defendant said he was *foki* at the Tin Hing shop. Witness delivered the articles to the Tin Hing shop, and when his firm sent for the money the Tin Hing people said that the defendant had got the money, he having said that he was the master of the Sun Li and Sun Wo shop.—The accountant for the Tin Hing shop said the defendant called at their place for orders. Witness ordered 50 swivels and the defendant brought 58.—Evidence as to the payment to the defendant of the money in question was given, and the defendant was sent to prison for six months.

On the 10th inst. Mr. Hazeland had before him two men, brothers, who, judging from the elaborate manner in which their heads were bandaged, had had a sanguinary encounter. The younger charged the elder with assault. It seems that on Sunday night the elder went to the Police Station at Shaukiwan and told Inspector Robertson that he had been attacked by seven men and seriously injured. The Inspector, seeing that he was not very much hurt, pooh-poohed his story, whereupon the man reduced the number of his assailants to two, saying that they struck him with their pipes. While he was telling his story his younger brother came in and the other said that this was the man who had injured him. The younger brother was bleeding profusely from a wound in the head, and said that he was the injured party. As he appeared to be the most injured of the two the Inspector took down his charge. At the Magistracy on the 10th inst. it was stated that the men had had a quarrel over money matters, but had since arrived at a settlement. His Worship accordingly dismissed the case.

For not keeping his store (No. 18, Western Market) clean a seller of boiled beef was on the 7th inst. fined \$10. Market Inspector Cotton said he had to get coolies himself and set them to wash the store.

The appointment by Her Majesty the Queen of the Hon. J. Thurburn to be unofficial Member of the Legislative Council in place of Mr. Herbert Smith resigned, during the absence of Mr. T. H. Whitehead, is notified in the *Gazette*.

A match for spoons took place on the Kowloon Bowling Green on the 8th inst., the winners being Messrs. Henderson (skip), W. Deas, A. Harvey, and J. Alexander. The odd men next competed for a spoon, which was won by Mr. Rattie. Mr. Evans captained the runners up. Mr. Gillies presented the prizes.

The Victoria Recreation Club's Aquatic Sports will commence on the 20th September and conclude on the following day, entries closing on the 13th for the four lengths' scratch race (open to Army, Navy, and Police) and the 200 yards (six lengths) championship of the Colony. The latter race is open to all comers.

A battle royal took place between some domestic servants and rickshaw coolies at Kowloon on the 4th inst. The rickshaw coolies seem to have got the worst of the encounter, and accordingly the domestics appeared in the dock on the 7th inst. to answer a charge of assault preferred against them by Tam Hung, one of them, Tai Shun, house coolie, Canton Villas being also charged with refusing to pay a legal fare. The second defendant was Ho Leung, servant boy, Granville avenue. The complainant said that between 11 and 12 on the 4th inst. the first defendant engaged his rickshaw. He took him to the eight houses (Granville Avenue) and he was offered two cents as fare. This he refused to take. The first defendant then waved his hand and ten men came. Among them was second defendant. Both defendants struck him.—Another rickshaw coolie bolted.—The first charge was dismissed. For the second offence the defendants were each fined \$5.

The masters of two steam launches appeared before Mr. Hazeland on the 7th inst. charged with carrying more passengers than the numbers mentioned in their licenses. In the one case Tang Kau was the defendant, his launch being the *Wang Fook*, of which "California Mary" is the owner. The launch is chartered by the Government to carry stones. Sergeant Ashmore said that at 8.20 a.m. on the 5th inst. at Tai Tung Cheung, he boarded the *Wing Fuk* and found she was carrying 46 passengers in excess of the number allowed. There were five launches altogether, all going to Sam Chun. There was another one with an excess of passengers, but the rest could have carried 20 or 30 more each. The fare was 40 cents.—Mr. Thomson, who appeared for the defence, admitted the excess, but said that before the launch started the master had sent for another launch to take off the excess, but that two police sergeants who were on board would not wait. A fine of \$100 was imposed. The second launch was the *Yut-Shun*, which had 35 passengers in excess. The master was fined \$70.

An incident occurred at Tai-Mok-Tsui on Sunday afternoon which goes to show how small a thing may, at the present juncture, lead to a serious riot. An Indian constable observed a packing-case which in his opinion was an obstruction to the thoroughfare, and he accordingly ordered the owner to remove it. The owner objected, with the result that high words ensued. The upshot was that the constable attempted to arrest him. By this time a crowd had assembled, and when it was seen that the constable intended to take the man to the Police Station the crowd set upon him and he was rather roughly handled. The constable blew his whistle and a number of police-officers came to his assistance, and three arrests were made. Nothing daunted, the crowd, now increased to about 300, commenced to throw stones. They pressed their attack so vigorously that the police were compelled to let go their prisoners. Affairs had now assumed a serious aspect, and in response to a telephone call a strong body of police from Hongkong was sent over. These succeeded in dispersing the crowd and making nine arrests. The men arrested were brought before Mr. Hazeland on the 10th inst. and remanded until Thursday, when they were again brought up and discharged.

The march out in connection with the Hongkong Volunteer Corps ordered for to-day has been postponed until Saturday, the 22nd inst.

Sanitary Inspector L. C. Brett again appeared at the Magistracy on the 13th inst. and got three owners of houses in the Eastern District fined \$10 each for not limewashing, and three others \$5 each for not giving notice.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co's steamer *Canton*, which arrived from Hongay laden with coal on the 13th inst., reported having had a trying time in the typhoon, a boat being smashed, the saloons swamped and other damage having been done.

A Portuguese girl named Romano Carniero was taken indoors some time ago by Mrs. Taylor, of 23, Pottinger Street. The girl abused the hospitality by stealing a gold bracelet valued at \$35. She admitted doing this to Mr. Hazeland on the 13th inst. and was sent to prison for a month.

287, Des Vœux Road, is a cake-house, and at about half-past eight on p.m. the 6th inst. a fire broke out in the second floor, caused by some wood-work underneath an oven catching fire. The flames were extinguished by the people on the premises before much damage was done.

On the night of the 8th 12 Chinamen employed on board the *Shansi* absented themselves without leave. The police were informed and succeeded in getting hold of one of the runaways, who was taken before Mr. Hazeland on the 10th inst. and ordered to be forcibly put on board by the police.

At 5 p.m. on the 10th inst. we were informed from the Central Police Station that a strong gale was expected from the East. About 7 o'clock the wind became very high, and a typhoon looked imminent. All the native boats took shelter, but nothing occurred, and at the time when we went to press all was comparatively calm again.

Mr. A. Reid, of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., had an unusual experience on Sunday night. He was riding from Kowloon City and when near Hung Hom a Chinaman threw a stone at his horse, causing it to stumble and fall, Mr. Reid, of course, being thrown. An Indian constable arrested the offender, but before he could get him away the man's mother attacked him, seizing him by the leg with such force that he was thrown to the ground. Ultimately the mother and son were secured and taken before Mr. Hazeland on the 10th inst. As Mr. Reid did not appear to give evidence at the time fixed upon, a subpoena ordering him to attend at the Magistracy on the 11th inst. was issued.

Mr. A. Reid, of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., appeared at the Magistracy on the 11th inst. to give evidence in the case against a Chinaman and his mother, the one being charged with throwing stones and the other with interfering with the police at Hunghom. Sergeant Cameron, however, who had charge of the case, did not appear, being no doubt kept away by the boisterous weather. The case was accordingly adjourned.

At the Magistracy on the 12th inst. Mr. Hazeland enquired into the disturbance which took place at Hung Hom on Sunday evening when Tak Chau, a hawker, living at 112, Market Street, Hung Hom, was arrested for behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner in a public street, and his mother was taken in charge for attempting to rescue him when he was in custody. Mr. A. Reid, of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., said that on Sunday night just after dusk he was returning on horseback from Kowloon City to Hung Hom. On reaching the main road he found that there was quite a crowd there, and they would not get out of the way. As he was getting out of the crowd three clogs were thrown at him from the first floor of a house. This made the horse rear, and he got off. A man about 12 yards from him then threw a stone at him but missed him. An Indian constable arrested the defendant.—Indian Constable 520 said he was on duty in Hung Hom at about 8.20 p.m. on Sunday when he saw the complainant walking towards him. There was a crowd following him, calling out "Ta, ta." He then saw the defendant with two stones in his hand. He threw one at the complainant and one at witness. The crowd numbered about 150. The defendant was one of the crowd, which was very riotous.—A fine of \$25, or two months, was imposed. The old woman was discharged with a caution.

Just as the *Sunkiang* was about to start for Manila three Chinamen were found stowed away in the fore-hold. They were taken before Mr. Hazeland on the 8th inst. and fined \$25 each.

On the 8th inst. a Chinaman who was arrested on landing from the Yaumati steamer was found to be in possession of 25 taels of prepared opium. On being taken before the Magistrate he said the opium was for medicine, it not being fit for smoking. Mr. J. J. Spooner (Chief Excise officer) said that this was not so, but it was prepared Malwa opium. A fine of \$4.0 was imposed.

Recently a barkeeper named Cheng On Hang came up from Singapore with \$1,100 in his possession—\$600 in silver dollars and \$500 in bank notes. He and another man, named Mok Fung Kwai, whom he had known for one or two years, arrived on the night of the 6th inst., and they put up at the same boarding-house, occupying the same room. On the 9th inst. Mok Fung Kwai went away and did not return, and on the following day Cheng On Hang found that his money had disappeared. He reported the matter to the police, and Mok Fung Kwai was arrested and charged before Mr. Hazeland on the 13th inst. with stealing the money. His Worship, however, did not consider the evidence conclusive and dismissed the case.

A boy in the employ of Mr. T. G. Hughes, of Kowloon, was charged on the 12th inst. with being in unlawful possession of a brooch. The brooch was missed about a month ago and on another brooch being lost the other day Mr. Hughes instituted a search. He caused the boy to turn out his bag, but found nothing. His suspicions not being allayed he caused the boy to turn out his bag again. The boy professed to do this, but Mr. Hughes noticed that he took care to keep his hand in a certain place, and on making him take it away he found he had hold of the brooch lost a month ago. The boy's excuse was rather a thin one. He said he "found the brooch in the dark" and that as he did not know who it belonged to he kept it. His Worship told him he was satisfied that he had stolen the brooch, and that it was lucky for him he had not been charged with larceny. He would be fined \$10, or two months.

Mr. Hazeland had a kidnapping case before him on the 11th inst. The complainant was a girl 13 years of age named Li Yan Choi, who had been living as a servant with a family in Cochrane Street for two or three weeks, having been brought over from Macao, and the defendants were Cheung Kee, a shroff, and Tse I, a married woman. The girl's story was that when in the street she asked the second defendant to take her away, as her mistress ill-treated her, and that the second defendant's brother took her to Canton.—Li Sing, a married woman living in Peel Street, said the complainant came of her own accord, saying she wanted to leave her mistress, and she paid the defendants \$96 to get possession of her.—His Worship was satisfied that money had been paid for the girl. He was further satisfied that the girl had left the house in Cochrane Street because she was ill-treated there, and he accordingly dismissed the case and ordered the girl to be sent to the Po Leung Kuk.

Yan Hang, of No. 6 Mutton Stall, Central Market, appeared before Mr. Hazeland on the 13th inst. charged with cruelty to animals. It appeared that on Friday last he transferred 38 goats from Kennedytown to the Hunghom depot for slaughter. All excepting seven were slaughtered on Saturday. On Tuesday the Indian watchman told Mr. T. J. Cotton, Market Inspector, that the seven had not been fed since their arrival, and on examining them the Inspector found that this was no doubt true, their stomachs being empty. He spoke to the owner about it, and the man said that the Indian troops, for whom the goats were required, preferred the goats to be lean rather than fat. His Worship said that it was quite clear that from Friday to Tuesday these goats were allowed to remain in the depot without touching a single ounce of food. It was a case of absolute cruelty to animals and that needless suffering was caused them. He proposed to make an example of the defendant to show him and others that it was an offence to treat dumb creatures in this way. He would fine him \$50, or two months.

At the Magistracy on the 7th inst. three market coolies were charged on remand by Wong Kwok Pnn, keeper of No. 57 stall, Central Market, with upsetting and damaging his stall. Mr. Hays appeared for the complainant. Chun Wing, a coolie employed at stall No. 58, said he remembered the morning of the 31st August. At about eight o'clock he saw a coolie, who was being chased by several other coolies, run into the Yuen Wo shop, No. 57. They were armed with bamboos, spanners, and brooms. The three defendants were among the assailants. A scrimmage took place and the stall was upset, several silver dollars and some ten cent pieces which were in the till rolling on to the ground.—His Worship: Did you see these men in the act of throwing over this stall?—Witness: I could not say. There were seven or eight there.—Wong Kwong, in the employ of the complainant, said he went to the top for some water and the first defendant would not let him get any, saying it was too late. Witness then began to abuse him, and asked, "By what right do you stop me from drawing water?" They then had a fight, and on some of the first defendant's friends coming on the scene he ran away. They followed him into his master's shop. The first defendant threw a weight at him and hit him in the chest, and the third defendant struck him with a broom. They then upset the counter.—The defendants were each ordered to enter into a personal bond in the sum of \$50 to keep the peace for six months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first German transatlantic cable, between Germany and the United States of America, was opened on the 31st ult.

General Dodds, recently appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in Indo-China, was to sail from Marseilles on 26th ult.

The Government of Siam has abolished transit dues on tobacco. A tax of ten per cent. on value of the crop is now levied on tobacco planters.

We welcome the reappearance on the 25th ult. of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, after an interval of over two months. It was on the 15th June last that the staff of the Tientsin Press ran away and thus abruptly suspended the life of our contemporary.

A telegram from Mr. Komura, the Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, to the Japanese Foreign Office, states that an Imperial Ordinance was issued on the 4th ult. decreeing that, as the affairs in China required a special appropriation of money, the Russian Government has been obliged to raise the Customs Tariff, and that the Existing Customs Tariff, on the goods imported into Russia would be raised by between 10 and 50 per cent. The telegram added that the rate of duty on rugs and earthenware had been raised by 30 per cent., and the rate on silk, porcelain, and ivory by 10 per cent. No change has been made in the duty charged on other Japanese goods. The Imperial Ordinance took effect on the 5th inst.

The extent to which well-meaning people can be blinded by their devotion to some particular hobby is shown by the following passage from the *Friend of China* for July:—"Precisely how far the Opium trade is responsible for the hostility of the Chinese to foreigners, no one can estimate with accuracy; that it has had a very large share in causing this feeling, no one who knows the feelings of the Chinese on the subject can doubt. The earnest and repeated appeals of the Chinese people to the British Government have fallen on deaf ears; China has seen herself humiliated and disgraced, time after time, largely as a result of this traffic, fastened on her against her will. Can it be greatly wondered at that, in her mad fury, she should now have risen against the Western peoples who have inflicted this humiliation upon her?" There is little wonder that those who believe in such do not relish the statement of Lord Curzon (quoted elsewhere with disapproval in the *Friend of China*):—"The pretence that China is hostile to the British people or to Christian Missions because we introduced to her the opium habit is about as rational as to say that the national soreness that sometimes arises between England and France is due to our resentment at having to cross the Channel for our best brandy."

In the *London Morning Post* of the 3rd ult. appears a notice to the effect that a marriage will take place early in October between Captain J. Hamilton Davidson-Houston, Malay States Guides, eldest son of the late Rev. B. C. Davidson-Houston, of Dublin, and Kathleen, youngest daughter of J. E. Reiss, Esq., of Cassia, Cheshire, and 36, Cadogan Square, W.

It is reported that a detailed report on the situation in China from Baron Nishi was received by the Japanese Government on the 27th ult. It has been decided to send a special official to Peking with important instructions to Baron Nishi, and it is believed, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, that Mr. Uchida, the Director of the Political Affairs Bureau, will be chosen for the mission.

A certain Francis Laur in *L'Echo des Mines*, quoted in *L'Echo de Chine*, has discovered that Sir Robert Hart and Lord Charles Beresford are responsible for the war in China—Sir Robert Hart for not privately warning the British Minister at Peking that vast stores of war material were being brought into China, and Lord Charles Beresford for advising the Tartar General at Foochow Arsenal that China's best policy was to organise and create a strong navy, rather than pay army, rather than pay army.

The *N. C. Daily News* records the injury by lightning on Tuesday last of Messrs. J. E. Shoemaker and Douglas. It appears they were standing at the open office window of the American Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai, watching the storm. Mr. Shoemaker had his hand on the wood rail, when the lightning struck the chapel about forty yards in front and seemed to divide itself, injuring the brickwork of the chapel and travelling along a wire which gave communication from the gatekeeper to the office where the two gentlemen stood. It struck Mr. Shoemaker on the hand and chest, and Mr. Douglas who was standing just behind was hit on the chest; both staggered and fell. The former was unconscious for a little time, but both are now all right again.

Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Poe, late of the Royal Marines, calls attention in a letter to *The Times* to the services rendered by the Marines guarding the British Legation at Peking, which he seems to think are likely to be lost sight of. In the course of a somewhat long letter, he remarks:—"To judge by a few brief and casual allusions to them which have appeared in the columns of the daily Press these few weeks past, the services of the little garrison—much less the fact that this garrison has been almost entirely Marines—seem likely to be overlooked. With the remembrance of the scant acknowledgment accorded to the Royal Marines who fought at Graspan fresh in my mind—where out of some six officers and 300 men one-third of their number were left on the ground—and with a view if possible to prevent a like injustice being done their comrades in Peking, I venture to draw attention to these latter, feeling assured that when the story of this memorable siege comes to be written the conduct of the Marine garrison, and more particularly that of our own British contingent, will be found to add yet another page to that glorious chapter of deeds of valour which adorn the roll of English history, but which, I regret to say, when performed by the Royal Marines, seldom or never meets with the recognition which is its due."

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA
1899-1900 1898-99
lbs. lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow... 36,072,807 25,363,948

SILK.

CANTON, 31st August.—Silk.—Tsatlees.—No settlements are reported. Re-reels.—Only 10 bales No. 1 at \$600 are stated to have been settled. Filatures.—During the earlier part of the fortnight some little activity was noticeable in business especially for America, and settlements of about 1,200 bales in all were effected for the Continent and States. The prices we quote are those being asked for 4th crop Silk, but the rates for 3rd crop parcels which have been freely offered and principally dealt in have been quoted at \$10 to \$20 per picul lower. Some business in 4th crop Silk is reported, say on the basis of \$755 for 20 bales Kwong Shun Cheong 11/13 dra. and con-

tracts forward amount probably to 200 to 300 bales. The market closes weak. Short-reels.—The transaction for America have been relatively large, but otherwise little business has been done. Waste—Is week and buyers disinclined to operate. No orders of importance are in hand. The price is nominally \$74, but a sale of 50 bales is reported at \$71, for Extra-Extra Steam Waste. We append quotations in Canton, with laying down cost in London and Lyons, Exchange 4 months' sight, 2/0½, and Fcs. 2.61½ per Dollar.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1900-1901 bales.	1899-00 bales.
Shanghai	11,600	24,021
Canton	—	—
Yokohama	2,451	6,368
	14,051	30,389

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1900-1901 bales.	1899-00 bales.
Shanghai	1,270	1,795
Canton	—	—
Yokohama	3,940	6,805
	5,210	8,600

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 14th September.—The price is going up a little, holders being firm. Quotations for Formosa are:—\$95.50 to \$96.00; sales 470 piculs.)

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 14th September.—No demands having come from the mainland, prices are slightly declining. Quotations are:—
Shekloong, No. 1, White.....\$7.60 to \$7.65 pcl.
do. " 2, White..... 6.90 to 6.95 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ... 5.15 to 5.20 "
do. " 2, Brown ... 4.90 to 4.95 "
Swatow, No. 1, White..... 7.70 to 7.75 "
do. " 1, White..... 6.95 to 7.00 "
Swatow, No. 1, Brown ... 4.95 to 5.00 "
do. " 2, Brown ... 4.85 to 4.90 "
Focchow Sugar Candy.....11.20 to 11.25 "
Shekloong " 9.95 to 10.00 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Prometheus*, sailed 6th September. For London:—7,162 boxes=150,402 lbs. scented caper, 100 pkgs.=4,800 lbs. congou, 16 pkgs. and 451 half chests tea from Amoy, 6,297 bales hemp, 100 bales cocoons, 48 bales canes, 900 casks preserves, 4,194 cases preserves, 135 cases Chinaware, 109 cases blackwoodware, 225 cases cassia, 47 cases cigars, 207 cases shell, 40 cases bristles, 23 cases camphor, 20 cases aniseed star, 247 rolls matting, 118 bags ore, 92 pkgs. private effects, 15 pkgs. sundries, 36 empty drums. For Liverpool:—19 cases cigars, 1 box embroideries. For Glasgow:—2 boxes ginger. For Manchester:—4 cases cigars. For London opt. Manchester:—150 bales waste silk. For London opt. Hamburg:—195 bales canes, 1 case teasticks. For London opt. Antwerp opt. Hamburg:—25 cases bristles.

Per P. & O. steamer *Java*, sailed on 9th September. For London:—500 bales hemp from Manila, 7 cases cigars from Manila, 436 half chests tea from Amoy, 469 boxes tea from Macao, 8,692 boxes tea=182,532 lbs. tea from Canton, 50 bales waste silk optional Manchester, 87 bales canes, 56 cases Chinaware, 4 cases copperware, 41 cases blackwoodware, 1 case silks, 10 rollsmats, 9 cases private effects, 1 case China ink, 1 pkg. tin plates, 8 cases hardware, 3 pkgs. rattan chairs, 150 cases preserves, 1 case silks and curios, 100 casks preserves, 12 drums paint, 120 bales feathers, 10 boxes essential oil.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 14th September.—Malwa.—We have no change to report in the position of our market. Rates remained steady during the interval, resulting in a fair amount of business. New at \$830, old at \$860/\$880, older \$890/\$900. Bengal.—A very strong feeling prevailed during the first part of the fortnight and the

Chinese bought freely. Prices in consequence improved to \$967½ for high numbers Patna and \$955 Benares, but the latter part of the period has been quieter and no sales have been made so far. The market closes weak at \$957½ Patna and \$947½ Benares.

Persian—Superior quality drug is in demand at \$870/\$880.

STOCK.

Patna.....	1,081
Benares.....	493
Malwa	701
Persian.....	2,027½

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 14th September.—In sympathy with China Cotton, the market ruled weak. Stock, about 2,400 bales.

Bombay,	21.00 to 21.50 picul.
Bengal (New), Rangoon, }	21.00 to 24.00 "
and Dacca,	"
Shanghai and Japanese, ...	21.70 to 23.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo.....	22.00 to 25.00 "

Sales: about 300 bales.

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 14th August:—A very disappointing fortnight has been experienced in our yarn market, as with the relief of Peking and restoration of order a brisk demand from the country was confidently expected. On the contrary, business has been duller than might have been supposed, considering the season of the year, the bulk of 3,355 bales reported as sold being all more or less forced, and present quotations are one to three Dollars per bale lower than when last advised. Importers are becoming anxious sellers and exceptional offers have been placed before buyers, but without outlet for their purchases, dealers are by no means inclined to increase their holding or interest. The Mid-Autumn Festival has somewhat retarded clearance, and deliveries from first hands are greatly affected. The market closes weak and declining.

The most salient feature of the fortnight has been the heavy drop in the prices of Japanese spinnings, consequent on a favourable exchange and a glut in the home markets.

Local Manufacture.—A sale of 100 bales No. 10s. of the Hongkong, S. W. and Dyeing Mill has been reported.

Japanese Spinning.—A heavy drop in prices of about \$5 to \$6 per bale has induced an extensive business in these threads, to the detriment of Bombay No. 20s, which are practically neglected even at the current reduced rates. Sales reported are some 2,000 bales No. 20s, say 750 bales Kanegafuchi at from \$97 to \$93, 800 bales Settsu at from \$100 to \$94, 100 bales Ashai at from \$96 to \$93, and 400 bales Shensu at from \$96½ to \$94, market closing very quiet with anxious sellers.

Raw Cotton.—Importations of new Crop China Cotton have commenced to arrive. The yield is large and quality normal. First shipment of Ningpo realized \$26.80, from which figure rates have gradually receded to \$22½, the quotation of the day, total settlements reported being some 625 bales. Estimated unsold stock about 700 bales. Indian staple is quiet, but for best descriptions of machine-ginned comparatively higher prices have been obtained, as supplies have run short. The business of the interval amounts to about 100 bales Bengal at from 24½ to \$22, leaving a stock of about 1,200, bales on the market. Quotations are \$18 to \$22. Rangoon, \$16 to \$20.

Exchange on India has taken an upward turn, and is steadily advancing, to-day's quotations being Rs. 154½ T/T and Rs. 155 for Post. On Shanghai 71½ and on Yokohama T/T one and a half per cent. discount.

The under noted business is reported from Shanghai in imported and local spinnings from the 18th to the 31st ultimo, viz:—

Indian.—Total sales 3,260 bales, comprising 20 bales No. 6s., 1,875 bales No. 10s., 160 bales No. 16s. and 1,205 bales No. 20s., prices remaining with little alteration as those last given and market closing quiet but steady.—The unsold stock was estimated at 38,000 bales.

Japanese.—Total sales 707 bales on the basis of Tls. 69 to 71 for No. 16s. and Tls. 72 to 73 for No. 20s., prices showing a decline of Tls. 2 No. 16s. and Tl. 1 in No. 20s., and market closing weak and bare of stock.

Local.—Total sales 1,350 bales on the basis of Tls. 60 for No. 10s. Tls. 62½ for No. 12s. and Tls. 64 to 63 for No. 14s. (packed bales), prices showing a decline of one Tael and market closing weak. Estimated unsold stock about 10,000 bales.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 14th September.—The upward tendency continues, the market being brisk. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.90 to 2.95
" Round, Good quality	3.05 to 3.10
" Long	3.35 to 3.40
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 ...	3.04 to 3.04
" Garden, " No. 1 ...	3.42 to 3.47
" White	4.05 to 4.10
" Fine Cargo	4.25 to 4.30

COALS.

HONGKONG, 14th September.—Small sales of Cardiff on private terms, and sales of Japanese. Quotations are:—

Cardiff.....	\$36 ex ship, nominal
Australian \$14.00 to \$14.50 ex godown, nominal	
Yubari Lump.....	\$11.00 ex godown, nominal
Miki Lump	8.00 to 8.50 nominal
Moji Lump	\$7.00 to \$9.50 ex ship, steady
Hongay double }	10.50 ex godown
screened	"
Hongay Lump.....	8.50 ex ship
Hongay Dust	5.50 "
Briquettes.....	14.50 ex godown

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 14th September.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn*.—800 bales No. 10 at \$82 to \$88, 600 bales No. 12 at \$87 to \$90, 300 bales No. 16 at \$92 to \$102, 1,350, bales No. 20 at \$94 to \$106.

METALS.—*Quicksilver*.—500 flasks at \$1.63. Lead.—100 bags, new mark, at \$10.55.

COTTON YARN—

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	\$75.00 to \$105.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24.....	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32.....	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42.....	155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs.	2.05 to 2.15
7 lbs.	2.30 to 2.40
8.4 lbs.	2.90 to 3.65
9 to 10 lbs.	3.80 to 4.65
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.60 to 2.80
58 to 60 "	3.25 to 4.00
64 to 66 "	4.30 to 5.10
Fine	5.20 to 7.80
Book-folds.	4.40 to 6.30
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.78 to 1.60
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.70 to 1.85
7lbs. (32 ")	2.00 to 2.20
6lbs. (32 ")	1.90 to 2.10
7lbs. (32 ")	2.40 to 2.80
8 to 8.4 oz., (36 in.)	2.80 to 3.50
Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to 16 lbs.	4.20 to 7.10

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8 lbs }	1.55 to 5.00
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Brocades—Dyed

Chintzes—Assorted

Velvets—Black, 22 in.

Velveteens—18 in.

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk

WOOLENS—

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....

Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths

Long Ells—Scarlet.....

Assorted.....

Camlets—Assorted.....

Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches }

Assorted '

Orleans—Plain

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.

METALS—

Iron—Nail Rod

Square, Flat Round Bar (Eng.)

Swedish Bar

Small Round Rod

Hoop ½ to 1½ in.

Wire 5/25

Old Wire Rope

Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop

Australian

Yellow M'tal—Muntz 14/20 oz.

Vivian's 14/20 oz.

Elliot's 14/20 oz.

Composition Nails

Japan Copper, Slabs

Tin

Tin-Plates	per box.	7.25	to—
Steel $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	per cwt. case	6.75	to —
SUNDRIES—			
Quicksilver	per picul	163.00	to —
Window Glass	per box	5.50	to —
Kerosene Oil	per 10-gal. case	2.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	to —

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 14th September.—A somewhat easier feeling has been manifest in the market during the week under review; rates have ruled quieter in most stocks and business has restricted.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been on offer most of the week at 314 per cent. prem. without finding buyers, but at time of writing sales have been effected at 312 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 312 cash, market closing quiet at the latter rate. The last London quotation by Reuter remains at £55 10s. 0d. Nationals have changed hands and are in further request at \$26.

MARINE INSURANCES.—With the exception of small sales of Unions at \$260 and Cantons at \$130, there is nothing to report under this heading.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs remain a dead letter, but Chinas have been enquired for in a small way and could be placed at \$77 to \$78.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been in steady demand, but holders do not appear at all anxious to part and only a limited number have changed hands at \$30 $\frac{1}{2}$ and \$30 $\frac{1}{4}$, market closing firm at the latter rate. Indo-Chinas remain quiet and neglected with only very small sales and sellers at \$83 $\frac{1}{2}$ and latter at \$82. Douglasses have further declined to \$44 without sales. China and Manilas unchanged and without business. China Mutual, Preferences, have been placed at £11. Star Ferries are enquired for in a small way at quotations.

REFINERIES.—No business to report under this heading. Both quotations are more or less nominal.

MINING.—Punjoms continue dull and neglected with but a very small business at \$4.25, closing at \$4. Charbonnages could be placed at quotations. Olivers, B. and Queens have changed hands in small unimportant lots. Raubs continue unchanged but steady at \$53. Jelebus have been negotiated in small lot at \$9 $\frac{1}{2}$ closing with sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been placed at 545 per cent. premium cash and 547 per cent. for 31st instant, also to a limited extent at rather higher than equivalent rates for November and December; market close steady at 545 per cent. premium. Kowloon Wharves remain quiet and somewhat neglected, but the rate continues steady and with any demand would doubtless improve. Wanchais unchanged with no business, but still in demand.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have ruled steady at \$176, \$177 with limited sales. Hotels continue abnormally quiet with sellers at \$120 cash, and at equivalent rates forward. West Points have improved to \$50 with sales and buyers. Humphreys continue quiet with small sales and sellers at \$10.75 and small buyers at \$10 $\frac{1}{2}$.

COTTONS.—Hongkongs are obtainable at \$20, but a few shares could be placed at \$16. Quotations for the Shanghai Mills are taken from the latest northern Circulars.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have been placed at \$20 $\frac{1}{2}$ and \$20 cash and at \$21 $\frac{1}{2}$ for December 31st, market closing with a few small sellers at \$20. Watsons have changed hands between \$15.25 and \$15.50, closing at \$15 $\frac{1}{2}$, sellers. Ices have changed hands at \$166. Dairy Farms at \$8 and Watkins at \$10.

MEMOS.—Douglas Steamship Company, meeting is advertised for 29th instant, but Transfer Books close from 19th to 29th inclusive.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		[515, sellers]
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	312 p. ct. prem.=
China & Japan, ordy.	24	21.
Do. deferred	21	25 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares		\$26, sales & buyers
B. Shares	28	\$26, buyers
Foun. Shares...	28	\$20.
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	21	\$1 $\frac{1}{2}$, sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M....	\$10	\$9.50, buyers
China Sugar	\$100	\$112, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 50.
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 375.
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
Hongkong	\$100	\$16, buyers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$8 $\frac{1}{2}$, sellers
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$48.
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$20.
H. & C. Bakery	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	210	\$118.
Hongkong Electric {	\$10	\$10.60, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$100	\$2, sellers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$170, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$120, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G....	\$50	\$166, sales
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$86, 58, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	\$165, buyers
Insurance—		\$45 p. ct. prem. [806 $\frac{1}{2}$]
Canton	\$50	\$130.
China Fire	\$20	\$77, sales & buys.
China Traders'	\$25	\$57, sales
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$295, sellers
North-China	225	Tls. 164, sales
Straits	\$20	\$1.
Union	\$50	\$260, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$121, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$50	\$176, buyers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$25 $\frac{1}{2}$.
West Point Building	\$50	\$50, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$36.
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$250, buyers
Gt. Estn. & C'donian	\$3	10 cents
Do. Preference ...	\$1	40 cents
Jelebu	\$5	\$9 $\frac{1}{2}$, sales
Queen's Mines Ltd....	25c.	\$14 cents, sellers
Olivers Mines, A....	\$5	\$3.
Do. B....	\$4 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$2.
Punjom	\$8	\$4, sellers
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$1, sellers
Raubs	16s. 10d.	\$53, sales
New Amoy Dock	\$6 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$20 $\frac{1}{2}$, sellers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila ...	\$50	{ \$65, old sellers
China Mutual Pref.	210	{ \$18, sellers
China Ordinary	210	\$11, sales & byes.
Do.	25	\$10 10s., sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$5 5s., buyers
H., Canton and M....	\$15	\$44, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	210	\$30 $\frac{1}{2}$, buyers
Shell Transport and } Trading Co. }	2100	\$32.
Star Ferry	\$10	{ \$18.
Tebrau Planting Co....	\$5	{ \$4 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Do.	\$3	\$5, sellers
United Asbestos	\$4	\$3.
Do.	\$10	\$9 $\frac{1}{2}$, sellers
Wanchai Warehouse...	\$37 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$20.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$60, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$10, sales
Universal Trading } Co., Ltd. }	\$5	\$15 $\frac{1}{2}$, sellers
		{ \$5, buyers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 14th September.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	2,0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Bills, on demand	2,0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2,0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand	2.60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.65 $\frac{1}{2}$

ON GERMANY.—

On demand	2.12
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ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Credits, 60 days' sight	51 $\frac{1}{2}$

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer	154 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank, on demand	155

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer	154 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank, on demand	155

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Private, 30 days' sight	72 $\frac{1}{2}$

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. dis.
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ON MANILA.—

On demand	1 p.c. pm.
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ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand	$\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. pm.
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ON BATAVIA.—

On demand	124 $\frac{1}{2}$
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ON HAIPHONG.—

On demand	3 p.c. pm.
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ON SAIGON.—

On demand	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. pm.
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ON BANGKOK.—

On demand	60
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SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ..9.65

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ..51

BAR SILVER, per oz.28 $\frac{1}{2}$

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 14th September.—The volume of business transacted during the period under review is smaller than that of the preceding fortnight. From Saigon to Hongkong, one charter was effected at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and more tonnage is wanted at 16 cents per picul; to Java and Philippines scarcely any demand. Japan coal freights are weak, to Singapore \$4 and to Hongkong, \$2.80 per ton. Sailing vessels.—For New York the market is weaker, and there is no enquiry at the moment present.

The following are the settlements:—

West York—British barque, 706 tons, Rajang to Hongkong, \$7,000 in full.

Else—German steamer, 903 tons, Saigon to one port Philippines, 36 cents per picul.

Pronto—German steamer, 837 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per picul.

China—German steamer, 1,271 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 15 cents per picul.

Germania—German steamer, 1,714 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$2.80 per ton.

Benlawers—British steamer, 1,484 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$4 per ton.

Kara—British steamer, 1,507 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$4.25 per ton.

Feiching—British steamer, 980 tons, monthly, 2/1 months, \$6,750 per month.

Azov—Austrian steamer, 989 tons, monthly, 6 months, £850 per month.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR LONDON.—Parramatta (str.), Alcinous (str.), Glaucus (str.), Shanghai (str.), Patroclus (str.).

FOR MARSEILLES.—Kawachi Mary (str.), Yarra (str.).

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—Hector (str.).

FOR BREMEN.—Preussen (str.).

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Konigsberg (str.), Sazonia (str.), Sibiria (str.), Bamberg (str.).

FOR TRIESTE.—China (str.).

FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Olympia (str.).

FOR VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI.—Empress of Japan (str.).

FOR PORTLAND, O.—Skarpno (str.), Monmouthshire (str.).

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Gaelic (str.), Hongkong Maru (str.), City of Peking (str.).

FOR NEW YORK.—Afridi (str.), Indravelli (str.), Orwell (str.), Astoria (str.).

FOR SAN DIEGO.—Bergenhus (str.).

FOR AUSTRALIA.—Shinano Maru (str.), Taiyuan (str.), Australian (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

September—

ARRIVALS.

- 8, Nurani, British transport, from Taku.
 8, Trym, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 8, P. C. C. Kiao, British str., from Bangkok.
 8, Mohawk, British transport, from Calcutta.
 9, Clara, German str., from Haiphong.
 9, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
 9, Hating, French str., from Haiphong.
 9, Kwanglee, British str., from Shanghai.
 9, Nanyang, German str., from Saigon.
 9, Yarra, French str., from Yokohama.
 9, Meade, Amr. transport, from Manila.
 9, St. Andrew, British transport, from Ccutta.
 9, Protector, British g.-bt., from Adelaide.
 9, Fausang, British str., from Hongay.
 9, Kingsing, British str., from Moji.
 10, H. H. Meier, German transport, from Bremerhaven.
 10, Indus, French str., from Marseilles.
 10, Glenogle, British str., from London.
 10, Glenogle, British str., from Tacoma.
 10, Chihli, British str., from Shanghai.
 10, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
 11, City of Peking, Amr. str., from S. Francisco.
 10, Lawada, British transport, from Shanghai.
 11, Benledi, British str., from Moji.
 11, Empress of Japan, British str., from Vancouver.
 11, Reina, Austrian str., from Cardiff.
 12, Choysang, British str., from Shanghai.
 12, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
 12, Taishun, Amr. str., from Newchwang.
 12, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
 12, Rosetta, British str., from Yokohama.
 12, Nuddea, Brit. transport, from Rangoon.
 12, Kyoto Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
 12, Warora, British transport, from Rangoon.
 12, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
 12, Hillglen, British str., from Singapore.
 12, Skarpsno, Norw. str., from Manila.
 12, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
 12, Adamastor, Portuguese cr., from Macao.
 12, Tiger, German gunboat, from Swatow.
 12, Anapa, British str., from Moji.
 12, City of Cambridge, British transport, from Weihaiwei.
 12, Jelunga, British transport, from Taku.
 12, Melpomene, Austrian str., from Bombay.
 13, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
 13, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
 13, Hsinchi, British str., from Canton.
 13, Chunsang, British str., from Java.
 13, Hoihao, French str., from Haiphong.
 13, Taicheong, German str., from Saigon.
 13, Putiala, Brit. transport, from Weihaiwei.
 13, Hailoong, British str., from Swatow.
 13, Tientsin, British str., from London.
 13, Nawab, British transport, from Madras.
 13, Ashruf, British transport, from S'pore.
 13, Kumsang, British str., from Calcutta.
 13, Bussard, German cruiser, from Kiel.
 13, Adour, French transport, from Touron.
 13, John Pender, British str., from Shanghai.
 13, Liv, Norw. str., from Kutchinotzu.
 13, Volute, British str., from Palembang.
 13, Glenfalloch, British str., from Straits.
 13, Canton, British str., from Hongay.
 13, Chowfa, German str., from Bangkok.
 14, Parramatta, British str., from Shanghai.
 14, Bergenhus, Norw. str., from Yokohama.
 14, China, Austrian str., from Kobe.
 14, Nestor, British str., from Liverpool.
 14, Ballaarat, British transpt., from Shanghai.
 14, Glengarry, British str., from London.
 14, M. Bacquhem, Aust. str., from Singapore.
 14, Penarth, British str., from West Port.

September— DEPARTURES.

- 7, Java, British str., for London.
 8, Decides, French gunboat, for Taku.
 8, Hermes, Norw. str., for Hongay.
 8, Taichow, British str., for Singapore.
 8, Duke of Fife, British str., for Tacoma.
 8, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
 8, Airle, British str., for Sydney.
 8, Hailoong, British str., for Swatow.
 8, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
 8, Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.
 9, Feiching, British str., for Haiphong.
 9, Independent, German str., for Samarang.
 9, Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 9, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
 9, Trym, Norw. str., for Chefoo.
 9, Tam O'Shanter, Amr. sh., for New York.
 9, Luchs, German gunboat, for Canton.

- 10, Yarra, French str., for Europe.
 10, Kwanglee, British str., for Canton.
 11, Serbia, German str., for Nagasaki.
 10, Mohawk, British transport, for Taku.
 11, Indus, French str., for Shanghai.
 11, Kara, British str., for Moji.
 12, Nurani, British transport, for Bombay.
 12, Canning, British transport, for Bombay.
 13, St. Andrew, British transport, for Taku.
 13, H. H. Meier, German transport, for Taku.
 13, America Maru, Jap. str., for S. Francisco.
 13, Taishun, Amr. str., for Canton.
 13, Choysang, British str., for Canton.
 13, Bisagno, Italian str., for Bombay.
 13, Sierra Estrella, British ship, for Callao.
 13, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.
 13, Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., for Bombay.
 14, City of Cambridge, British transport, for Bombay.
 14, Jelunga, British transport, for Bombay.
 14, Putiala, British transport, for Bombay.
 14, John Pender, British str., for Shanghai.
 14, Esmeralda, British str., for Manila.
 14, Hating, French str., for Hoihow.
 14, Clara, German str., for Haiphong.
 14, Mausang, British str., for Sandakan.
 14, Ashruf, British transport, for Taku.
 14, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 14, Iburi Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
 14, Hsinchi, British str., for Shanghai.
 14, Shansi, British str., for Shanghai.
 14, Olympia, British str., for Tacoma.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

- Per *Nurani*, from Taku, Mr. Newman.
 Per *Haiching*, from Foochow, &c., Misses Smith (3).
 Per *Yarra*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Mrs. Doffman and Mr. Wilton; from Shanghai, Mrs. Iburg, Messrs. C. Bomenjee, Dalietro, Miss M. Do, Mr. Vandenberg, Rev. Conroux, Messrs. Friescogk, C. L. Perpetrio and Pavisch; for Saigon, from Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Maigre and infant; from Shanghai, Mrs. Da Dinh; for Singapore, from Yokohama, Mr. Yokotake; from Shanghai, Messrs. E. Stratton and Yonah Levy; for Bombay, from Shanghai, Mr. Dubash and Mr. Premjee; for Port Said, from Shanghai, Messrs. Alley and Janer Mohamed; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Messrs. Watanabe, Oguehi and Yonekuri; from Kobe, Mrs. Gysin; from Shanghai, Messrs. Gratsam Powell, Valloz, Malberd, Le Mao, Faga, Faure, Ghilain, Rev. Evan Morgan, Messrs. Laglaiser, Jeverino, Miguel, Guillon, Broutson, Bourgnier, Martin, Dyckmann, Munster, Mariky, Mr. and Miss Price and child, Messrs. Sibier and Burel.

Per *Loongsang*, from Manila, Commander Irvin, U.S.N., Messrs. Jose Pichell, Phillip Leach, Knight, J. H. Greefkins, and Pierre Douglas.

Per *Glenogle*, from Tacoma, Mrs. J. M. Forbes, Mrs. Hinds and child, Mr. J. Gallagher, and Mr. C. Hunt.

Per *Indus*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Revs. Fouques, Pencilé, Costenoble and Sifferlen; from Singapore, Dr. Joseph Noble, Lieut. Lynet and Mr. Sofia Beyles; from Saigon, Mrs. Rotily and child, Messrs. Froemel, Jah Arumunot, Leroux, Mrs. Sere, Mrs. Ronioni; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Revs. Bouvelet, Joyeau, Faurie, A. Gombert, J. Gombert, Mousset and Mrs. Lion and child; from Port Said, Messrs. G. Vucolich and Marino Vhazio; from Aden, Mr. Andrea Antipppo; from Saigon, Mr. Moutant; for Nagasaki, from Marseilles, Messrs. Skydloff, Hetzenko and Bellaukino; from Singapore, Mrs. Otanul; from Saigon, Mrs. Frey and maid and Mr. Gaudron; for Kobe, from Marseilles, Messrs. Isawa and Date; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Generals Voyron and Bailloud, Messrs. Prudot and Chanteaume, Lieut.-Col. A. riabosse, Col. Sucillon, Lieut.-Col. Crave, Lieut.-Col. Legrawl, Lieut.-Col. de la Guiloniere, Col. Lasserre, Lieut.-Col. Espinasse, Messrs. Chadeurue, Nordlaut, Mrs. Perrot, Mrs. Serron, Messrs. Vergue, Barassend, Capt. Calmel, Verchere, Degoutte, Sub.-Lieut. Soupant, Capt. Tissier, Menn de Mesnil, Comdr. Germain, Capt. Andlaer, Mr. Chayron, Commissaires Duveigant and Pruhasu, Dr. Martin, Comt. Ver-raux, Capt. Nivelle, Dr. Duchene, Capt. Welly

and Aube, Comt. Hocquart, Capt. Desmarch, Comt. Mordrelle, Lieuts. Delannay and Genie, Ste. Claire Deville, Lieut. Herment, Messrs. Brossart, Gayet, Adam, Mrs. Mitre, Mr. Allilaire, Comt. Chatelaisy, Capt. Lacoste, Messrs. Mermet and Huguenet, Capt. Sousselier, Lieut. Leclere, Capt. Cluzeau, Lieut. Brugere, Sub.-Lieut. D'Anerstaed, Lieut.-Col. Oshima, Messrs. Trifand and Huteau, Capt. Rafielli, Mr. Cretaux, Drs. Bourras and G. de Convalette, Mr. Parize, Mr. Camus, Adjt. Sabatie, Sergt. Bayle, Messrs. Mercadie, Chayeau, Boivin, Cazdillac, de Rohan Chabot, Spaun, Villers, Vogelien, Gusclaude, Larcimonette, Olivier, Guigeret, Lecointie, Aubert, Menent, Pierre, St. Fournier, Delaroche Vernet, Geneand, Jean, Isard, Boulachin, Alory, Percet, Compas, Guiltie, Pasli, Tostain and Dr. Jacquanin.

Per *Choysang*, from Shanghai, &c., Mrs. Streik.

Per *Lawada*, from Shanghai, Sergeant J. Jones.

Per *Warora*, from Rangoon, Col. Keary, Capt. Barnett, Williams and Bourke, Lieuts. Barnett, Prentis and Chitalie.

Per *Thales*, from Swatow, Rev. Groesbeck, Messrs. Andrews, Smith and Simpson.

Per *Rosetta*, from Yokohama, Messrs. J. Hance, F. J. Hallard, Mrs. Hammond and Miss Boyd.

Per *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong, from Vancouver, Mrs. A. P. Watt; from Yokohama, Mrs. Buttonsaw and two children, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Crawford, Miss Roy and Mr. C. A. Hance; from Kobe, Mr. R. M. Ezekiel; from Nagasaki, Mrs. W. G. Humphreys and three children; from Shanghai, Miss Gipperich, Mr. T. Kato and 221 Chinese.

Per *City of Peking*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. W. C. Haswell, Lieut. J. H. L. Holcomb, U.S.N., Messrs. C. Warkeld, L. Reel, Doctors F. M. Wall, C. H. Stoeckle, P. J. Strong, G. S. Dean, D. M. Lamb, L. A. Spach, W. E. Chapman, R. B. Grubb, F. C. Griffith, W. M. Roberts, W. H. Tefft, J. W. Holland, C. C. Whitcomb, O. F. Davis, E. F. Slater, G. M. Van Poole and E. E. Lamkin, Mr. John Webster, Mrs. F. Green and Miss Mackey.

Per *Formosa*, from Coast Ports, Mr. H. P. White.

Per *Hailoong*, from Swatow, Mr. Richardson.

Per *Nawab*, from Madras, Lieut.-Col. Lowry, Major Dawes, Capt. Dominicetti, Lieuts. Field, Smith-Rewse, Deloney and Ross.

Per *Ashruf*, from Singapore, Capt. Vincent and Kemball, Lieut.-Col. Westmorland, Capt. Mitchell, R.A.M.C., and details of Hospital and Battery.

DEPARTED.

Per *Menmuir*, from Hongkong, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Lewandowski, Messrs. John Jordan, T. R. y Paz de Leon, C. N. Ferrier, G. Klocke, Mariano Diaz, P. Pilapir, W. E. Lewis and J. Burke.

Per *Yarra*, from Hongkong, for Saigon, Messrs. Sere, Rognoni, Tangny, Josse, Le Roux, F. N. Lapan, H. M. Tibbey, R. Parrilla, Chambonnet, Capt. Johansen and Rev. E. Maire; for Marseilles, Miss L. Mongrini, Mr. and Mrs. Kieser, Revs. L. G. Victal and Conraux.

Per *Indus*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Messrs. W. I. Gresson, W. Stang, H. Lapsley, A. Scholz, O. E. Mockler, W. Goldenberg, A. Goldenberg, Misses C. V. Tavares, G. A. Botelho, Bush, Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Pollard and child, Mr. and Mrs. Dymond and four children, Revs. G. Pedroni, S. Sette and G. Bonaventura; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Hipwill, Messrs. A. Mitzler, S. W. Harrison and Baesens.

Per *America Maru*, for Shanghai, Mr. Phillip Leach; for Nagasaki, Mr. A. A. H. Botelho, Jr.; for Kobe, Mrs. A. A. H. Botelho; for Yokohama, Mr. F. Matsuo, Miss Wakao, Mr. and Mrs. K. Mounsey, Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. M. Irwin, U.S.N., Miss S. Lagrave; for San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. R. Skeel, Mrs. Van Bamee and infant, Messrs. J. H. Greephens, S. Babcock and W. W. Miller; for New York, Mrs. J. F. Williams; for London, Dr. R. Anema and Mr. F. Angel.

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